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VOL. XLV....NO. 14,031. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. HILL NOT TO BE THERE

DECLINES TO PRESIDE OVER THE BRYAN NOTIFICATION MEETING.

Will Not Even Be Present in the Hall —The Senator Is Said to be Waiting to Read the Candidate's Speech of Acceptance—Wants to Know If He Indorses All the Wild Declarations That Appear in the Chicago Platform.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The statement received here to-day that Senator Hill will not preside at the Bryan and Sewall notification meeting next Wednesday in New-York has caused much comment.

It is believed that he was invited to preside and positively declined, and it seems to be understood in Democratic circles that he desires to await the utterances of Mr. Bryan on the platform and policies which the candidate means to advocate, so that it can be determined whether Mr. Bryan proposes to be a Populist or a Democrat.

It is well known that many provisions of the platform, aside from those relating to silver, are especially obnoxious to Senator Hill.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Senator Hill arrived at his home in this city this afternoon, where he expects to remain for the next ten days. It can be stated authoritatively that he will not preside at the Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday next, and that all statements appearing in the public prints that Senator Hill is about to declare for the Bryan ticket or against it are without foundation. He has made no expression of his views or policy since he left Chicago, and is not likely to make any such expression until the approaching New-York State Convention, to be held Sept. 16.

WHAT MR. HILL'S FRIENDS SAY.

Doubt Expressed that He Will Indorse the Chicago Ticket.

Senator Hill came to this city from Normandie-by-the-Sea yesterday morning and took an early afternoon train for Albany.

He had nothing to say as to what attitude he proposes to take toward Bryan and Sewall, but some of the Democrats who had been in consultation with him of late said that his attitude toward the ticket had not changed since he returned from Chicago.

If Senator Jones expected that Senator Hill would praise the platform at the Bryan and Sewall nomination meeting in Madison Square he is doomed to disappointment. Senator Hill, his close friends say, will not be there.

The meeting between Senator Hill and Chairman Jones at Normandie-by-the-Sea was discussed yesterday, because in some morning papers the statement was made that Mr. Hill had assured the Chairman he would declare for the ticket. Senator Hill gave no such assurance, and, if his friends are to be believed, whether he shall see fit to make any announcement one way or the other in the method of disclosing his intentions will not involve a confidential conference with Chairman Jones. Senator Jones has not inspired confidence as a discreet person, and Senator Hill's friends say Mr. Hill is too discreet to make any confidential remarks to him.

The meeting between the two Senators at Normandie-by-the-Sea was, said a prominent friend of Senator Hill yesterday, "the first place in this way," said a prominent friend of Senator Hill yesterday. "The Senator left Albany for this city, on his way to Saratoga, the other day, not knowing that Senator Jones wanted to see him. Lawrence Gardner went to Albany the same day to ask him if he would not like to meet Senator Jones. The two must have been on trains that met between here and Albany.

"When Mr. Gardner found that the Senator was on his way to Albany he came back to the city. Next day Mr. Jones came to the city, to the house where Mr. Hill was, and, with Mr. Gardner, went to Normandie-by-the-Sea. The two met on good terms and had a protracted conference. Mr. Hill complied with other Democrats who asked to be there, and discussed many things.

"It is pretty certain Senator Hill was invited to preside at the Madison Square meeting, and that he flatly refused to do so. He is not likely to make any declaration before the State Convention and certainly he will not make a declaration until he shall know what Mr. Bryan thinks of some of the radical propositions in the platform, outside of the silver question.

Some of the utterances of the Chicago platform Mr. Hill could not indorse in any circumstances, and if Bryan's speech shall be a practical repudiation of some of those utterances, Senator Hill is not likely to support him."

JONES MET HILL SOCIALLY.

No Political Significance Attaches to the Meeting of the Senators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—If Chairman Jones of the National Democratic Committee received any assurances from Senator Hill to the effect that that Senator intended to support the Chicago ticket, he is keeping it entirely to himself. He was at headquarters this morning. To all callers who made inquiries concerning his recent visit to New-York, the Chairman denied that it had any political significance. He only went over, he said, for the purpose of seeing that the arrangements for the notification meeting were complete.

"Really," said he, "there is nothing to be said about my visit to Mr. Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea. We always have been friends, and when he found that we were in New-York, where the weather was hot and disagreeable, he invited some of us to go down to his seaside place, where we might get a breath of salt air and be comfortable for a few hours. Much that is untrue and more that is unimportant has been said of this visit, which was one of friendship and entirely without political import."

Beyond this Mr. Jones would say nothing, and Secretary Gardner, talking in the same strain, remarked that there was nothing unusual for one friend to invite another to dine with him. Both gentlemen are, however, in such good frame of mind that the impression prevails that they learned something more to their liking while there than one of Senator Hill's new stories, and that their apparent jubilation is due to something more than the inhalation of the fresh sea air.

Garbage Order Will Be Enforced.

A delegation of property owners from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards called at the Street Cleaning Department yesterday to tell Capt. G. M. Gibson, the Acting Chief, that his order directing the separation of the garbage from the ashes could not be enforced, and that he would only waste his efforts in attempting it. They urged that the people would rebel against carrying it out. Mr. Gibson replied that 75 per cent of the people were obeying the law, and the 25 per cent of recalcitrants must obey or face the consequences. "If the order is not obeyed we shall use means to compel a compliance," said Mr. Gibson. "Most of the people are willing to do the separation, and I guess all will in a short time."

Suspect Levy Proved an Alibi.

Jacob Levy, who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Annie Bock, who was found with her throat cut at 207 East Twenty-first Street on Tuesday morning, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon and discharged. Levy proved a complete alibi, and said if he had talked about the matter he would not have gotten into trouble.

SHOWER OF HAMS BURIED HIM.

One Killed and Six Knocked Down by a Meat House Explosion.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—An explosion from an unknown cause in the packing plant of Swift & Co. here last night resulted in the death of one man, the injury of six others, four probably fatally, and in the fire which followed $125,000 in property was destroyed. The killed:

HOBLOWITZ, THOMAS, buried under a pile of meat and burned.

The injured:

BARKLEY, A. T., helper in smokehouse; badly burned about the face and hands; condition serious.

BIDDLEMAN, HARVEY, fireman; member of Hose Company No. 1; injured internally.

CREASEY, HARRY, watchman; face and body burned.

FORSINGER, A. D., face and hands burned.

HOSS, JOHN, face and hands burned.

REYNOLDS, STEPHEN, face burned.

Hoblowitz, who had the beat in the house, discovered a fire in Smokehouse No. 14 at midnight, which was partially extinguished by the department of the plant. A few minutes later an unaccountable explosion in the same house occurred, and the building was immediately enveloped in flames. At the time of the explosion Forsinger, Reynolds, Creasey, and Hoblowitz were working near each other, with two lines of hose.

Sides of bacon and hams, according to Forsinger's story, seemed to come from below, above, and both sides, and the men were surrounded with flames. All of them escaped being buried under the mass of falling meat with the exception of Hoblowitz. He was knocked down by the force of the explosion, and as he attempted to rise, it is stated that a mass of meat fell and entombed him.

His fellow-workmen were also knocked down by the force of the explosion, and before they were able to make their escape from the building they were badly burned about the face and hands and were almost suffocated. All of them were cut and bruised about the head. None of them was able to state just how the explosion occurred, or how they received their injuries.

The fire Departments of both Kansas Cities were called out, and the fire, which threatened the million-dollar plant, was got under control at 3 o'clock, but not until the building wherein the explosion occurred, valued at $50,000, and the stock therein, worth $75,000, had been consumed.

ROBBED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

Mrs. Pratt Says the Thief Took a Ring from Her Finger.

The Brooklyn police were notified yesterday that jewelry and cash amounting to $308 were stolen from the house of Spencer T. Pratt, at 114 McDonough Street, on Thursday morning. According to the statements made by the family, a man called Wednesday night and asked to see the son, and when the latter went into the parlor the man had disappeared. It is believed by the family that he hid himself in the house, and during the night took his time in gathering up the goods he wanted.

Mrs. Pratt stated that the thief had entered her room, and while she was sleeping had deliberately taken off her diamond ring. This awakened her, and she says she distinctly saw the form of a man leaving the room. She screamed, and her husband and son went all over the house, but the thief had disappeared.

Acting Capt. Nelson of the Gates Avenue Station was not notified of the robbery until late Thursday night, and the police are still investigating the affair. They are of the opinion that people "on the inside," as they put it, know more of the robbery than they are willing to tell. They say that no thief would attempt to take a ring off the hand of a person, when by doing so the person would be awakened and the alarm given. They think that the robbery is not as sensational as it looks. The Pratts have gone out of town.

BEWARE OF THE KIND STRANGER.

Alfred Halle Made the Acquaintance of One, and Now He Is Sorry.

Alfred Halle came from the West several days ago and brought with him a sufficient amount of money to pay his expenses and to purchase presents for his relatives in Germany, whom he had not seen in eight years. He was going to sail next week, and, never having been at Coney Island, he determined to visit that place yesterday. He took an Iron steamboat from this city. On the boat he displayed his roll of bills, amounting to $130. He had left more at home, but carried this amount so as to have enough to see the sights. Halle met a stranger on the boat, who was very attentive to him, and pointed out the sights in the harbor. When the boat reached Coney Island Halle asked his friend to have a drink, and the friend took him to Peter Lecnorda's Hotel, on Surf Avenue and West Fifth Street. Here they drank several times, and then Halle began throwing dice for ten-dollar stakes. When he had lost $130 another stranger appeared and said he was surprised to find them gambling, and then, displaying a badge, ordered them to get out or he would arrest them. Halle ran away and the stranger, who had his $130, and the alleged policeman walked away arm in arm and disappeared in the crowd.

After Halle had thought over the matter he came to the conclusion that he had been bunkoed, and then he reported the matter to the police.

O'SULLIVAN MADE NO MISTAKE.

He Was Complimented for Arresting Dr. Pastarnak.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed Dr. Israel Pastarnak's complaint against Policeman Eugene O'Sullivan of the Eldridge Street Station for unjustifiable arrest and congratulated the policeman for his action in taking Dr. Pastarnak into custody.

Policeman O'Sullivan arrested Dr. Pastarnak, who lives at 76 Lewis Street, on July 22, for refusing to move when ordered to do so. A fight between rival truckmen in Allen Street had attracted a crowd which O'Sullivan thought best to disperse. Dr. Pastarnak refused to move and defied the policeman to arrest him. On his way to the police station the doctor told O'Sullivan he would regret his action, as he was President Roosevelt's physician. Dr. Pastarnak was discharged in the Essex Street Police Court and he immediately preferred charges against O'Sullivan.

"You are a credit to the force," said President Roosevelt to O'Sullivan yesterday when he learned the circumstances of the case, "and you deserve credit for making this arrest."

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN INJURED.

Caught Under a Delivery Wagon Drawn by a Runaway Horse.

Two children were severely injured yesterday afternoon by a runaway horse on Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. The horse was attached to a grocery wagon, and was driven by Frederick Brown, eighteen years old, of 1,104 Bushwick Avenue. He had delivered some goods at the house 1,158 Putnam Avenue, and as he was getting into the wagon the horse ran away, dragging him a distance of 600 feet, but he escaped with slight bruises.

In front of 1,180 Putnam Avenue the wagon was upset, falling on Loretta Cooper, three years old, of 1,180 Putnam Avenue, and both her arms were broken and her jaw fractured. She also received a scalp wound. Lottie Henrici, five years old, of 1,177 Putnam Avenue, was also caught under the wagon, and received severe bruises, but no bones were broken.

FRANKLIN SEAMAN DEAD

YOUNG MAN FOUND WITH TOP OF HIS HEAD BLOWN OFF.

Supposed that He Was Cleaning a Rifle When the Weapon Was Accidentally Discharged—Idea of Suicide Ridiculed by the Members of the Family—He Was a Popular Member of the Twenty-third Regiment and Several Clubs.

Franklin Seaman, the youngest son of Samuel H. Seaman, was found in his room at his home, 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, last night, with the top of his head blown off. At his side was a repeating rifle of 44 calibre. On the desk near where he was lying was another cartridge.

The young man was a popular member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the Twenty-third Regiment. He appeared to be in the best of spirits yesterday and on Thursday night was at the Crescent Athletic Club's city house on Clinton Street, and when he left the clubhouse had made arrangements to go on a shooting trip next month. He had nothing to trouble him, as he had plenty of money and had nothing to do but enjoy life. He had not been engaged in active business pursuits for over a year, when he gave up business. At that time he was engaged in the shipping business in this city.

Seaman arose, as usual, early in the morning yesterday, and after breakfast left the house, but returned to luncheon at noon. He then left the house and did not return again until 7 o'clock last evening. The servant, Susan McMullen, heard him go into the house and up stairs to his room, which was in the rear on the top floor of the four-story and basement brick house. What then happened is not known. Shortly after Franklin entered the house his older brother, Joseph H. Seaman, returned home and went into the back parlor to wait for the dinner bell.

The bell rang in a few minutes, and Joseph took his accustomed seat at the table, but Franklin did not appear. Joseph waited for some time, and then sent the girl to Franklin's room, believing that his brother had fallen asleep. The girl went up stairs, and in a few minutes came running down and entered the dining room with her face ashen white.

"What is the matter?" exclaimed Joseph, jumping from his chair.

"Master Franklin is dead," said the girl.

Joseph ran upstairs to his brother's room and found the girl had told only part of the story. On the floor, with his head toward the door, was the young man, the upper part of his head having been blown off. On the floor, at his side, was the rifle, which he took a great pride in, and which his brother said he must have been cleaning. The ceiling was covered with blood, as were also the walls. On the floor were found several small fragments of the skull, while several pieces of the shell were also lying on the floor.

As soon as Joseph recovered from the shock he sent word to Dr. Dickinson of 155 Clinton Street, and the doctor responded promptly, but said that he could do nothing in the matter, and advised the brother to notify the police. Capt. O'Reilly of the Adams Street Station and Detective McCormack went to the house, ascertained the facts, and then notified Coroner Coombs.

The young man was of light complexion, weighed about 135 pounds, and wore a light mustache. He was a fine-looking man. Franklin's hat was lying on a chair in a careless manner, as if it had been tossed aside in a hurry. Some persons suggested that it was a case of suicide, and Capt. O'Reilly said that such was not the case, but that the shooting had been purely accidental. He said the only thing about the case he could not understand was how the bullet could have struck the young man as it did, directly between the eyes and over the nose. It took an upward course, and the upper part of the head was torn off.

No person in the house heard the shot and the family refused to give any particulars regarding the case. When the brother was asked if it was true that it was a case of suicide, he said that such was not the case, but that his brother had been cleaning the rifle, when it was discharged. He said he believed that his brother did not know the rifle was loaded and said the fact that one of the cartridges was found on the table was evidence enough that he had drawn one of the cartridges and believed that there were no more in the chamber.

The young man was of a sporting disposition, and was fond of hunting and fishing. He was one of the enthusiastic members of the Twenty-third Regiment, and was popular in that organization, as he was also in the Crescent Athletic Club and the Riding and Driving Club.

His father and mother and sister Sarah are at the present time traveling in this country, but their whereabouts could not be ascertained last night. The father of the young man is a member of the Manhattan Club, and his oldest sons, William and Joseph, are also members of the Crescent Athletic Club. When it became known at the city house of the latter club last night that Franklin Seaman had met such a violent death considerable feeling was expressed, and sympathy was expressed for the family. "He was one of the jolliest men at the club on Thursday night," said one of the members, "and he was making calculations on going off on a shooting trip early next month."

Coroner Coombs gave the family permission to prepare the body for burial.

STRIKERS INJUNCTION ARGUMENT.

Seek to Have Militia Ordered from Brown Hoist Works.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings instituted by William Stanley, one of the locked-out employes of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company, to prevent Mayor McKisson from summoning additional military and police to guard the works and streets in remote parts of the city; to compel the Brown Company to keep the agreement made with the employes on July 27, and restrain the company from arming the non-union men, was begun to-day before Judge Noble.

Attorney Wing read an affidavit by Alexander Brown, Vice-President of the Brown Company. It stated that riots, disturbances and disorders had existed, to the danger of the life and safety of employes and citizens. He said that the Mayor had summoned only such force as was necessary. He denied that the company had armed its employes or intended to do so.

Attorney L. A. Russell, for the union men, asserted that it was the Federal courts that abated the trouble in the Chicago strike, and not the Federal troops. He had no objection to the use of military power at the beginning of the labor trouble, but thought its continuance, when the necessity had passed was a crime.

He characterized the Mayor as a weak, inexperienced, incompetent accident in politics. The whole substance of Russell's speech was that judicial interference was necessary to preserve peace.

Stabbed in a Political Quarrel.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, Md., Aug. 7.—Dr. William Waring, a leading physician, was killed here last night by Mordic Plummer during a political quarrel. Dr. Waring was drinking in Plummer's saloon, when the trouble started, and becoming enraged, threw a beer glass at Plummer's head. Plummer stabbed the doctor with a penknife, cutting a gash in his neck, and severing the carotid artery. Dr. Waring bled to death within an hour.

Fall Broken by Clothes Lines.

George J. Schirerer, twelve years old, who lives in the four-story tenement house, 222 East One Hundred and Second Street, was flying a kite on the roof of his house yesterday, when he accidentally backed off and fell to the yard, a distance of forty feet. He struck several clothes lines in his descent, and escaped with a fracture of the right thigh and a severe bruise over the right eye. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

OLD BRIDGE CARPENTER KILLED.

Struck by a Locomotive and Hurled Down a Well.

William Brown, a carpenter and one of the oldest employes in point of service of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was struck by a locomotive yesterday morning while working near the New-York tower, and, after being dragged twenty feet over the ties, was hurled down the well in the centre of the pier. In spite of his terrible injuries, he lived five hours after the accident.

Brown was fifty-five years old, and had been employed on the bridge ever since work upon it was begun. He belonged to the night force, which is at present engaged in laying a new track across the bridge. With a number of other men, he was engaged near the New-York tower on the south track at 5:30 o'clock A. M., when a locomotive, drawing a train, dashed along. The other men got out of the way in time, but Brown either did not see the approaching engine or was unable to escape. He was struck by the engine, and was dragged along the ties to the tower, where he was dropped into the dark well that descends to the base of the pier. Brown screamed when struck and then became unconscious.

The train was stopped, but as nothing could then be done for the injured man it proceeded to Brooklyn, where the bridge police were notified. They summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Meanwhile, fellow-workmen of Brown descended into the well by means of a spiral stairway, and carried him up to the roadway, where he was placed until the ambulance arrived. His limbs were horribly mangled, and his skull was fractured. He was also injured internally.

When Brown was taken to the hospital Dr. Johnson and other physicians tried to save his life, but he died shortly after 10 o'clock. He lived at 220 East Seventh Street, and leaves a wife and one child.

COMPLIMENTS GEN. BATCHELDER.

Secretary of War Lamont Writes the Retired Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Lamont has addressed the following letter to Gen. Batchelder, Quartermaster General of the Army, who retired from active service on July 27 last:

My Dear Gen. Batchelder: I very much regret that observance of the new regulations prevents me from expressing in your order of retirement the sense of loss which I feel the public sustains in your separation from active duty.

I am sure that the efficiency, energy, and strict enforcement of economy which have characterized your control of the Quartermaster's department, and which it was my pleasure to publicly acknowledge in my last annual report, and the consequent permanent benefits to the army are so generally recognized that no restatement is necessary.

Successful administration of the chief office of your corps, added to important connections with the army during the most active and interesting period of its existence, must bring to you a satisfaction which few can now possess.

With my best personal wishes for your health and happiness, I beg to remain faithfully yours,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

THEATRE REBUILT BURNED AGAIN.

The Park, in Niagara Falls, Completely Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 7.—The Park Theatre was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning, causing a loss of $50,000, covered by insurance.

A boxing exhibition was given in the theatre last night, and it is supposed the fire was due to carelessness on the part of some one in the dressing rooms. When the fire was discovered the flames had gained such headway that they burst through the roof and walls in several places, and soon spread to Geogan's bazaar and restaurant and to the International Hotel, which adjoins on the north.

The patrons hurried to the street, and for a time it looked as though the hotel would be destroyed, but the firemen succeeded in preventing anything more serious than a scorching. At 1:30 o'clock the theatre walls fell in, and by 2 o'clock the fire was under control. The loss on the bazaar and restaurant amounts to about $5,000.

The Park Theatre was burned about a year ago, and was rebuilt by a stock company.

SEVEN MEN DIED WITH THE SHEEP.

Freight Car Axle Broke and Nine Cars Piled Together.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Nine freight cars were ditched at Leighton on the Keokuk and Des Moines branch of the Rock Island Railroad at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The dead are:

GEARY, EDWARD.
GEARY, ROBERT.
KUSHNER, —.
LALLY, HUGH.
LEYDEN, THOMAS.
SHEA, WILLIAM.
SMITH, WILLIAM.

Lally was a one-armed boy. Smith was a son of ex-Alderman Simon Smith of this city. The other five were employes of the Liverpool and Des Moines Packing Company of this city.

The train, an extra eastbound, was running at full speed, when an axle on the fifth car from the engine broke, ditching the remainder. In the wreck are four cars of sheep and three of meat. Most of the sheep were killed. The way car, containing the conductor and brakeman, was thrown on top of the wreck.

THE FOX ARRIVES AT HAVRE.

Herbo and Samuelson Finish Their Long Pull at the Oars.

HAVRE, Aug. 7.—The small boat Fox, in which the two Americans, George Herbo and Frank Samuelson, rowed across the Atlantic from New-York, arrived here to-day, after stopping for two days at the Scilly Islands, where it arrived Saturday last.

The Fox started from New-York for Havre June 6. The boat is 18 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet wide, and carried provisions for sixty days. The distance from New-York to Havre is 3,250 miles. The adventurous oarsmen are from Branchport, N. J. They are the first men to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat.

Father Driscoll Summoned to Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Charles M. Driscoll, O. S. A., Provincial of the Augustinian Order in America, has been summoned to Rome, and will sail from New-York to-morrow.

The summons of Father Driscoll to Rome leaves no doubt that Mgr. Satolli has been recalled, and that Mgr. Sebastian Martinelli has been appointed Papal Delegate to America. Mgr. Martinelli is Prior General of the Augustinian Order, and the only reason there can be for summoning Father Driscoll is to assist in the election of a successor to the Prior General.

French Salute Secretary Herbert.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert arrived here on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin some time last night, and was saluted this morning by the training ship Constellation and the French frigate Dubourdieu. He went out to see the yacht race. While here he will lecture before the War College class.

Tupper's Seat Contested.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 7.—Sir Charles Tupper has been served with papers protesting his election to Parliament for the Cape Breton District.

CALL FOR A TRUE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A political party always has been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common.

The Democratic Party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It always has insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the Nation, as well as upon the preservation, inviolate, of the institutions established by the Constitution.

These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a National Convention recently assembled at Chicago. The Democratic Party therefore will cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles. No majority of members of that convention, however large, has any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so, that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic Convention.

The action taken, the irregular proceedings, and the platform enunciated by that body were, and are, so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary, and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true Democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats.

For the first time since National parties were formed there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic Party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson, and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith.

Therefore, the National Democratic Party of the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a National Convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and the transaction of such business as is incident thereto, to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and hereby requests that the members of the party in the several States who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select, in such manner as to them shall seem best, a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of Electoral votes to which such States are respectively entitled.

Such delegates shall be duly accredited, according to the usages of the Democratic Party. Their credentials shall be forwarded or delivered to the Secretary of this committee with all convenient speed, and this committee will make up and announce the roll of the delegates entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

CARD GAME ENDS IN STABBING.

Serious Termination of a Friendly Poker Contest.

Joseph Sullivan, a bartender, who lives in Van Nest, and John Gibbons, a hostler, living at the Bridge Hotel, at 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, were committed without bail by Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, to await the result of injuries inflicted on John Cannon, a waiter at the Melrose Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, who was stabbed in a fight in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, at an early hour in the morning.

Sullivan, Gibbons, Cannon, and a fourth man, whose name is unknown, were playing cards in Walker's saloon, 156 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a quarrel arose. The men exchanged blows and the fight assumed such a serious aspect that Walker ejected the whole party from the saloon. The fight was renewed on the sidewalk, and Cannon was stabbed twice in the abdomen. The wounded man shouted for help and the rest of the party fled. Cannon was sent to the Harlem Hospital and the police began a search for his assailants.

Detective Meehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station arrested Sullivan and Gibbons two hours later and took them to the hospital, where Cannon fully identified them as his assailants, but was unable to say which of them stabbed him. He said that the fourth man in the party defended him. Cannon's wounds are serious, but not necessarily fatal.

TWO VICTIMS OF THE CABLE CARS.

Bennett Campbell May Die of His Injuries.

Bennett Campbell, a driver, thirty-five years old, of 56 Scammel Street, was perhaps fatally injured about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by being knocked down by a cable car at Park Row and Mulberry Street.

It was at first thought that the man had received only a number of scalp wounds, but while Surgeon Brown was taking him to the Hudson Street Hospital he discovered that Campbell's back was broken.

Surgeon Richardson said last night that Campbell would die of his injuries.

The injured man said that he hailed a north-bound cable car and attempted to board it as its speed was slackened. The car suddenly resumed its speed and he was thrown to the ground. The gripman was arrested.

While crossing Third Avenue at Sixty-fifth Street yesterday morning Michael Oates, twenty-two years old, of 314 East Sixtieth Street was knocked down by a cable car and received a lacerated wound of the left hand and contusions of the head. He was attended at Mount Sinai Hospital and then went to his home.

OUR SILVER AT A DISCOUNT.

Even Canadian Saloon Keepers Refuse to Accept It at Par.

TORONTO, Aug. 7.—American silver coin is being refused at all the Toronto banks, and silver certificates are taken at a discount ranging from ½ to ½ per cent.

The bank officials say that they have an enormous quantity of American silver in their vaults, and are unable to dispose of it except at a heavy discount.

All business men in the city have been notified, and many of the larger stores will not accept American coin for purchases. Even saloon keepers refuse United States currency, and only accept bills at the same discount as the banks.

TORE OFF A WORKMAN'S HEAD.

In a Boiler Explosion Pieces of Iron Flew 300 Yards.

ROANOKE, Va., Aug. 7.—The boiler of Layman's canning factory, at Troutville, twelve miles north of here, exploded this afternoon, instantly killing two employes and wounding several others. The killed are:

LINKENHOKER, TALMER.
SHANNON, A. F.

Linkenhoker's head was blown completely off. Fragments of the boiler were thrown 300 yards by the force of the explosion.

Ice Will Deter the Hope.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 7.—The Labrador mail steamer reached here to-day. She reports that the whole coast was blockaded by ice July 28, and that no fish whatever were being taken. She also reports that nothing has been heard from the Peary expedition steamer Hope since she passed Battle Harbor on July 18. Navigators who have had experience in the ice believe that the Hope will find it difficult, if not impossible, to reach far Northern waters this year, owing to the immense ice floes.

REVENUES REDUCED BY RAINES LAW

The United States a Loser by the Closing of Saloons.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—A fact in connection with the operation of the Raines liquor tax law, which seems to have been overlooked, is the loss the Federal Government will sustain. This comes through the reduced number of drinking places.

Louis W. Pratt, Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, estimates that the deficit in the State in the July collections will be between $200,000 and $250,000. He bases these figures on the falling off in his district. In this district he collected during July of this year $258,652.96 in internal revenues from all sources. His July collections last year amounted to $317,291.86. This shows a falling off for this year of $58,638.90.

"The falling off," said Collector Pratt, "is due to the Raines law, which lessens the collections of taxes from retail liquor dealers. There are 2,000 fewer retail liquor dealers here than there were a year ago. I estimate that one-seventh of the Federal revenue from this source has been cut off by the new law, although the revenue to the State has been greatly increased. I believe, however, that the internal revenue this year from all sources will amount to about as much as that of 1895, owing to the increased revenue from other branches of business. For instance, the Government gets $1 for every barrel of beer brewed, and the number of barrels of fermented liquors in this State turned out every year is increasing with wonderful rapidity."

WAR ON THE RUBBER TRUST.

Joseph Banigan Refuses to Renew a Note of the Woonsocket Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—There is more trouble between the "Rubber King," Joseph Banigan, ex-President of the Rubber Trust, and the present company, headed by Mr. Evans of Boston.

The ex-President has refused to renew a note for $100,000 of the Woonsocket Rubber Company which he holds, and there now must be a payment or troublesome litigation. The attachment papers are all ready, and the war against the Rubber Trust is on in earnest.

The Chicago failure, showing an indebtedness of $175,000 to the United States and Candee Companies, has not improved matters at all. Banigan has been buying stock in the trust for weeks.

Col. Colt, counsel for the Rubber Trust, stated to-day, however, that the note held by Mr. Banigan would be paid.

STRUCK ON A WHEEL BY LIGHTNING.

A Bicyclist's Cap Burned Up and the Body Marked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Walter Scott, the junior member of the firm of Bauer & Scott, stone dealers, was instantly killed by lightning at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon while riding home on his bicycle.

The bolt struck him on the head, burning to a crisp a cap which he wore. The current then passed downward along the middle of the chest, severely burning the abdomen. There were no other marks except four slight burns on the face.

A ring which he wore was turned black, while a silver watch was not affected. The wheel was not damaged.

REQUEST WITH ACID BACK OF IT.

The Teller, Nevertheless, Did Not Give $5,000, but Fired.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 7.—W. L. Chamberlain, a "crank," went into the bank of the Southern Savings and Trust Company at noon to-day and handed a paper to Teller Archie Hubbard, who was alone in the bank.

The paper was a demand for silence and immediate delivery of $5,000, with a threat to throw acid in Hubbard's face if he did not comply, having the acid with him in a glass.

Hubbard covered the crank with a revolver, and the two men grappled. Hubbard fired, hitting his opponent in the abdomen. Chamberlain probably will die.

Cut Playmate's Hand with an Axe.

Jacob Cohen of 61 Mott Street rushed into the Elizabeth Street Police Station last evening carrying his six-year-old daughter Marcia in his arms. The child was hysterical, and bleeding from a severe wound in the palm of the right hand. Cohen told Sergeant Blair that his child was playing in front of 63 Mott Street with Heyman Soloman, six years old, when the boy took the girl's hand in his, and, holding it on a cake of ice, deliberately raised an ice axe and brought it down on Marcia's hand. Then he ran away. Surgeon Brown of Hudson Street Hospital sewed up the wound, and the little girl's father took her home.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 2

Sound-Money Democratic Convention Called.

THIRD TICKET TO BE NAMED

So Decided by Unanimous Vote of the National Committee.

ALL OPPOSITION IS WITHDRAWN

Complete Demonstration of the Need of Real Democratic Candidates in Western States.

PLANS LAID FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

To Be Conducted in Name of "National Democratic Party of the United States."

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—The National Democratic Party, represented by 900 or more of its chosen delegates, will hold a National Convention in Indianapolis Wednesday, Sept. 2, to adopt a platform of Democratic principles and to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. This is the outcome of two short, businesslike sessions of the National Committee, which met here to-day.

The decision that there should be a convention was made by thoughtful, earnest, zealous men, inspired by a strong, unalterable opposition to the declarations of the Chicago Convention, and unalterable aversion for the Populist candidate selected to represent the Populist declaration of principles. The conference accepted with enthusiasm the name "National Democratic Party," and the expressions of opinion from many Democrats in the gathering were full of confidence in the power of the party to serve a high purpose in defeating the Populists.

Nearly all the speakers spoke feelingly and cordial words of admiration for President Cleveland and such references were applauded heartily.

It was an earnest, eager, but not at all boisterous company that met this afternoon to carry out the determination of the sound-money Democrats of the country. Those present were not assembled to hear or to make speeches, but were ready to adopt a course of action and to go on with the hard work of a campaign.

Their spirit was manifested first in a most unmistakable way when Mr. Southwaite moved the motion for the appointment of a committee to draft a call for a National Convention to nominate candidates. The applause that followed was prompt, cordial, and prolonged. Its character at once indicated the resolution that animated the committeemen. Without influence or fuss, confident of the strength of the support behind them, the representatives of thirty-five States that refused to be betrayed or led captive by Populism or for Populism, had faced opposition at home, endured great personal inconvenience of travel, and defied the jibing heard to contribute to the success of a cause as right-eous as ever invited the support of patriots. There was no promise of victory for the candidates that would be named by the convention that would be the outcome of the conference; but there was great satisfaction in the thought that the ticket to be named would assure the defeat of Populism and the Populist ticket.

AN IMPRESSIVE MEETING.

Committee of Strong Men Actuated by Patriotic Motives.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—No more impressive committee meeting ever was held than that of this afternoon in the hall of the Commercial Club. It was just a chosen body of a few men intent upon the business they were to perform. All the characteristics of a convention had been lacking, except the congregation at the Bates House and the Hotel Denison of incoming members of the committee, who exchanged views as to the best course to be pursued.

Nearly all the States from which committeemen had been appointed were accounted for. Gen. Charles Tracey and George Foster Peabody arrived this morning, after a hot and wearisome trip. New Jersey's representative was hoped for, but not expected, and regret was expressed that a State known to be so disaffected with the work at Chicago had not selected a sound Democrat to be present at so important an initial meeting of sound Democrats.

Thirty-five States Represented.

When the roll of States was called it was found that thirty-five States were represented by committeemen present, either in person or by proxy, including the following:

Alabama—J. M. Falkner, Montgomery.
Connecticut—Joe A. Sperry, New-Haven.
Florida—J. L. Collins, Slakid.
Georgia—T. B. Neal, Atlanta.
Illinois—J. M. Palmer, Springfield.
Indiana—John R. Wilson, Indianapolis.
Iowa—L. M. Martin, Marshalltown.
Kansas—Eugene Hasa, Topeka.
Kentucky—R. T. Tyler, Hickman.
Maine—C. V. Holman, South Tomston.
Maryland—John F. Semmes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston.
Michigan—Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson.
Minnesota—F. W. McCutcheon, St. Paul.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.
Montana—Charles A. Conrad, Kalispell.
Nebraska—Euclid Martin, Omaha.
New-York—Charles Tracey, Albany.
New-Hampshire—Gordon Woodbury, Manch

South Dakota—John B. Hanten, Watertown.
Tennessee—John C. McReynolds, Nashville.
Texas—M. L. Crawford, Dallas.
Vermont—John W. Gordon, Barre.
Virginia—Joseph Bryan, Richmond.
Washington—Ira M. Kruitz, North Yakima.
West Virginia—Henry C. Sims, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Ellis Busher, La Crosse.

Much interest was excited by the Kentucky delegation, with Gen. S. B. Buckner at its head. The Kentuckians were eager for a sound platform and sound Democratic candidates. In fact, there appeared to be hardly enough dissent anywhere to the proposition for a third ticket to make the opposition, which was not at all strenuous, cut any figure. The understanding which appears to prevail, that in States where it is deemed better to avoid independent nominations of Electors the Democrats may proceed as shall seem to them advisable in order to defeat Bryan, was more acceptable to Eastern Democrats than to those of the Middle Western States, who took the first steps toward a new convention, a sound platform, and Democratic candidates.

A conference was held about noon at the Denison, and some attention was given to the programme of business, which it was decided should be as brief, direct, and expeditious as possible. The occasion was not one for oratory, but for action, and all the committeemen chosen knew what they were expected to do before they left home.

All Proceedings Public.

It had not been decided up to the time the conference was held that the meeting to-day should be public. Col. J. F. Ballard of Atlanta had an opinion about it. He was for the amplest publicity in all that was to be said and done. In his speech for open sessions for the press he insisted that there could be nothing said that all sound Democrats should not hear, and he would not afford the newspapers any occasion for conjecture. Col. Ballard's speech settled the question, although there had been at no time great opposition to open meetings.

James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, who presided over the conference, soon developed the fact, by calling upon committeemen, that while the Eastern Democrats preferred to deal directly with the choice between Bryan and McKinley, they were not convinced that a third ticket was inadvisable, and they readily yielded to the almost unanimous desire of the Western States for a new ticket.

The assurance of Georgia that from 30,000 to 50,000 Democrats in that State would vote for sound Democratic candidates, and the assurance of Kentucky that from 30,000 to 50,000 Democrats in that State would support a third ticket, but would not vote for McKinley, were indications of the feeling behind the advocacy of a new platform and new candidates.

Mr. Cleveland's View.

Another fact that contributed to strengthen the desire that a convention to nominate should be held was the receipt from New-York of a dispatch reporting that President Cleveland had denied the story that he had resigned the Cabinet to indicate his desire that the fundamentalists in the party should not favor the nomination of a ticket. The apparent authorization by Don M. Dickinson of this story, coming, as it purported to come, from a man supposed to enjoy the closest intimacy with the President unquestionably had influenced some sound-money Democrats. The denial of the report generally was accepted as an encouragement to the most independent action.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee, had not arrived at 2 o'clock, the time for the meeting of the conference. The meeting room of the Commercial Club, on the apartments of which stories above the sidewalk began to fill up at that hour. The apartments were decorated with the flags of two of which at the back of the Chairman's place hung a large portrait of President Cleveland. Comfortable chairs were provided for the delegates, and a supply of fans.

The men who presently filled the hall were very different in general appearance from the delegates of the conventions at Chicago and St. Louis. They generally were unshaven and whiskers were scarce. Of tobacco there was none of tricks and drinks there was none. There were young men and old men, all men of lively, self-respecting character in their dress and in all respects in good order. There was no applauding when the venerable Gen. Buckner of Kentucky and the cool Broadhead of Missouri came in. It wasn't a noise-making meeting.

In the absence of Gen. Bragg, W. D. Bynum of Indiana called the conference to order, and it were soon was ascertained that thirty-five States were represented by committeemen. Mr. Bynum briefly outlined the Democratic plan to the presence of so many representative men determined that the integrity of the Democratic party should be sustained.

Reclaimers for a Convention.

The authority for the conference was produced when the regulations of the Chicago conference were read, and upon a motion was made by ex-Representative Outhwaite of Ohio that a sub-committee of five be named to prepare a call for a National convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The motion was greeted with cordial and prolonged applause, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Outhwaite, Gen. Charles Tracey of New-York, I. M. Falkner of Alabama, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, and P. W. McCutcheon of Minnesota were appointed to draft the call and report it at the evening session.

With commendable expedition, the conference then decided what the convention should be held. The advocates of outside places were invited to be heard. Gen. Lawler, the sturdy sound-money Democrat of Minnesota, who has just been turned out of the Bryan State Committee of his State because he is opposed to free silver, made a speech for Minneapolis that was also a glowing declaration of loyalty to sound Democracy. He argued it would be a good thing to have the convention in the State, because four years ago it was the first to demand the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

John L. Griffith of Indianapolis, a happy speaker, made so glowing a picture of the attractions of his city as to almost assure its success. The promise of a hall to accommodate 2,000 persons on the floor, 1,500 in the galleries, and 200 on the stage; three hotels to hold 2,500 persons, and others to provide for 7,500 more; conveniences of transportation, cordiality, and a guaranty fund of $16,000, settled the already well-manifested preference for Indianapolis. It [illegible] teen votes on the roll call of States. Indianapolis had six, and Louisville was mentioned. Minnesota and Kentucky asked that the selection of Indianapolis be made unanimous, and it was done.

A luncheon was served to the delegates by the Commercial Club during recess, and all were invited to drive about the city as guests of the club, carriages being placed at their disposal.

National Chairman Chosen.

The conference got together slowly at night. The room of the Commercial Club was filled, however, before 8:30 o'clock, and when Senator Palmer, who had not been able to reach Indianapolis in the afternoon, came in he was greeted with hearty applause. Gen. Bragg, delayed by a washout, was still far away, and there was great regret at his non-arrival.

Mr. Bynum presided again and straightway introduced Gen. Tracey with the statement that the first business was to select a National Chairman.

Gen. Tracey, in a brief, courteous, and appropriate speech, nominated Senator John M. Palmer to be the leader of the movement to "preserve the greatest of all political parties." The nomination was approved.

Gen. Palmer's first utterance after his selection was one of full sympathy with the objects of the conference and fully repaid the three hearty cheers with which his unanimous election was greeted.

John R. Wilson of Indiana, who has been very prominent in organizing the conference, was made Secretary, and John P. Frenzel of Indianapolis, formerly Treasurer of the Indiana State Committee, was made Treasurer.

The Call Adopted.

Mr. Outhwaite read the report of the sub-committee appointed to draft a call. He read it impressively, and the reading was interrupted, as he uttered its strong rejection of the actions, platform, and candidates of the Chicago Convention, by renewed outbursts of applause. The reference to Mr. Cleveland approving his Administration was vehemently cheered. The naming of the party "The National Democratic Party of the United States" met with instant and cordial approval.

Upon the request of M. L. Crawford of Texas, the date of the convention was made Sept. 2 instead of Sept 1, as proposed in the report.

Mr. Nunnaford of Rhode Island suggested a difficulty in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania about legally employing the designation of the party on the ballots, but Mr. Outhwaite insisted that the National Democratic Party was the designation to marshal under. The Executive Committee, he said, could change it if necessary.

Mccutcheon of Minnesota made a vigorous demand for the retention of a Democratic name. He inveighed against the features of Republicanism as odious to Minnesota Democrats. With a degree of sense and spirit to which the Chicago and St. Louis Conventions were strange, he clung to the name "Democracy," refusing to surrender it to the men who had insulted "the greatest Democrat of modern times."

Mr. Gordon from Vermont suggested the adoption of the name recommended by the sub-committee and the adjustment of the title with laws of different States. His speech was a thoughtful, vigorous one, bristling with true Democracy and the spirit of fight.

Mr. Bailit of Philadelphia was willing to accept all the chances with the name. Mr. Bailit, in the course of his speech, paid a warm testimonial of appreciation to the career of Grover Cleveland, evoking cordial applause as he mentioned his many executive acts, particularly dwelling upon his influence in bringing about the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act. He said Democrats only could speak and command the attention of Democrats, who should be rescued from the silver heresy.

The report of the sub-committee as amended was adopted, so as to make the day for the convention Sept. 2 instead of Sept. 1.

The names of Chairman Palmer and all the representatives in the conference were directed to be signed to the call.

Executive Committee of Nine.

An Executive Committee of nine members was authorized to be named by the Chair, to meet Tuesday, Sept. 1 or sooner if called to meet by the Chairman. A formal address on Mr. Outhwaite's recommendation, was authorized to be issued by the Executive Committee.

Gen. Tracey's recommendation, that others than members of the National Committee may be named on the Executive Committee was approved.

Gen. Buckner of Kentucky made an impressive speech just after the call had been adopted. He said it was the first instance in the history of the Democratic Party when resistance had been made to the rule of the majority that had trampled upon right and the rights of the minority. Believing in right and justice and the supremacy of law, he was a participant in the great movement that would be a warning to those willing to trample principles to gain preferment.

"We expect no victory," he said, "but by this example of fidelity we shall show that our Thermopylæ may be proved glorious for our Spartan band."

Mr. Caldwell of Tennessee was grateful for what had been done. Tennessee would respond in force, and while the State would not give its Electoral vote to the candidates of the National Democracy, it certainly would not cast it for the Populist candidate.

Mr. Gaskins of Florida declared that his State would throw off Republican rule and Populist rule and cast its Electoral vote for the candidates of the National Democracy.

The Oregon and Iowa committeemen, while agreeing with other Democrats that the silver heresy existed, insisted that it would not be possible to abuse the silverites out of their errors. They must be talked to and treated with kindness and respect.

Eaton of Iowa, a nephew of Senator Palmer, made a brilliant speech in this strain, duly indorsing the work of the conference, and the proposed convention. The conference adjourned at 10:15 o'clock.

IT IS A STRONG MOVEMENT.

Substantial Support Promised the Third Ticket in Many States.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—No better idea of the strength of the sound-money movement can be obtained than by the expressions of some of the committeemen as to the conditions in their States.

R. T. Tyler of Kentucky says: "We have sixty-odd counties organized now, and there is no question that the sentiment is decidedly in favor of placing sound-money candidates in the field. There is no question in my mind that Kentucky would give its Electoral vote against Bryan, even if there were no other Democratic ticket to vote for. But with a sound-money ticket Kentucky can be counted as absolutely certain to vote for sound money in the Electoral College."

George M. Davie, Chairman of the State sound-money organization of Kentucky, said the feeling in favor of the sound-money movement was growing daily in Kentucky, and great and favorable results were sure.

"In Kentucky," said Mr. Davie, "we have just duplicated the Democratic organization. Sixty-three counties already are organized, and the organization will be extended to every county of the State."

The sound-money Democrats of Kentucky all were in favor of a third ticket, but had not decided whom they would like to put on it.

Henry Clay Sims represents West Virginia.

"I believe," said Mr. Sims, "that in my State, with a good organization, between 4,000 and 5,000 votes would be cast for sound money and National credit as against repudiation and disaster. Bragg of Wisconsin and Buckner of Kentucky would be a good ticket—one from the North and one from the South. Buckner would carry many more votes in Kentucky than any other man. There is no doubt the sentiment for honest money is stronger in Kentucky than it is in West Virginia, but in my State all the strong, stalwart business men are for a sound-money platform."

L. T. Vincent, also of West Virginia, said: "I am here as a spectator. I regard the calling of a convention as being by all means the thing to do. It is difficult to tell the extent of the Democratic revolt from Bryan in my State. Men who now say little or nothing will, I believe, later on declare themselves with us. Wilson, Carlisle, Palmer, or Bynum—any one of these would be available candidates for President. In West Virginia we feel that both the North and the South should be represented on the ticket."

D. M. Martin of Marshalltown, Iowa, is the accredited representative of his State in the sound-money movement. He says:

"The Democratic railroad men of my State almost without exception, will vote for the sound-money candidate. We are strongly for a third ticket in Iowa. We have been educating our party against McKinleyism, and we find that it is not easy now to ask the sound-money Democrats to support him. With a third ticket in the field if McKinley does not carry Iowa, it will be the fault of Republicans who believe in the inflationist doctrine. But I do not think the number of Republicans who so believe will be large enough to defeat McKinley."

Be Sure

Your blood is pure, rich and nourishing. Then your nerves will be strong, your health good. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

TO HEAR W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Date for Sound-Money Mass Meeting Fixed for Aug. 14.

Bourke Cockran has consented to deliver an address before a mass meeting called by the Democratic Honest-Money League. As published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the league has arranged to have a big meeting that will be worthy the occasion of Mr. Cockran's speech. He has associated himself with the Sound-Money League, and this will be his first work in connection with the league in the interest of honest money during the campaign.

It was also learned that the speech of Mr. Cockran will be, in a great measure, a reply to Mr. Bryan. Of course in the short time between Wednesday night and Friday night it would hardly be expected that an exhaustive reply could be prepared to a speech that has been in process of construction for more than a month, but as far as possible Mr. Cockran will answer the arguments that may be presented by the Chicago Convention's man.

The committee in charge is sparing no effort to have the gathering imposing in numbers and practical in its effect for the cause of sound money. Perry Belmont will preside. The following correspondence explains Mr. Cockran's acceptance:

The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, 3 Broad Street, City.

Dear Sir: The Democratic Honest-Money League of America has been organized for the purpose of educating the people on this lines of honest money. Now, patriotic, and patriotic duty in the crisis now before us. The ultimate object being to assist in destroying the vicious principles enunciated by the Chicago Convention and to defeat the candidates named on the so-called Democratic platform. We expect to accomplish our work by the aid of thorough organization in the several States through which a distribution of sound and healthful literature may reach the people, and the employment of public speakers in sympathy with our platform and purposes.

We have the honor to invite your hearty co-operation with the efforts of the organization, and will be glad to receive your views, and your assistance in such manner as will best suit your wishes and convenience. We believe that a public meeting, to be held in this city shortly after the meeting of the political conventions of the Chicago Convention, should be productive of great good, provided we could have an address from you upon that occasion. We believe this organization, conformity with other patriotic bodies in the country, could make such a meeting a great success in numbers. We would be pleased to have your views in the premises.

We are organizing the several States in the Union, as follows: Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, in all of which we hope to do active work. We have but three months within which to destroy the chaos heresies which the enemy has fed into the minds and hearts of the people, and in calling a new party for the exercise of the holiest patriotism and the greatest courage, but we believe the honest, true Democracy of the Nation, and particularly of the great State of New-York, which has ever stood in defense of the Nation and the people's interests, will be ready now as ever to combat the foes of the Republic within and without, and fully endorse all that has cost so much to establish and preserve.

We have established headquarters for the association at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, where, on Thursday next, we will meet and whence a director will outline a vigorous campaign, and shall be led to second your every effort on behalf of the common cause. Very truly and sincerely yours, JOHN BYRNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1896.

My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to state that I will gladly contribute anything in my power to the success of the object which the Democratic Honest-Money League has been organized to promote. I will attend the conference to address, or address meeting under the auspices of your association at any date that may be selected by it. Yours very truly, W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1896.

All arrangements will be completed to-day. It is expected that a great crowd will hear Mr. Cockran's speech.

THE TEXAS POPULISTS.

Ticket Not Yet Completed and Platform Still in the Air.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 7.—The Populist State Convention was at work from 8 o'clock this morning until 11 o'clock to-night, with the exception of a recess for dinner and one for supper, in trying to complete its State ticket. More than 200 speeches were made.

There were half a dozen efforts made to force the convention to commit itself to the policy of "No Watson no Bryan," but Chairman Bentley refused to allow the convention to vote on the proposition unless the regular order of business was suspended.

The committee that had been appointed to draft telegrams of greeting to other Populist conventions submitted messages which declared that Texas would not vote for Bryan unless Watson was accepted as his running mate. The Chairman ruled the report of the committee out of order at the time, saying he could not receive it until the regular order of business, the completion of the ticket, was completed.

Various efforts were made to bring the subject up again, but every time the Chairman ruled it out of order. Finally the report of the committee was withdrawn on the ground that the conventions to which the telegrams were to be sent had adjourned.

This was a victory for that element of the party which favors the reference of all matters pertaining to National politics to a committee of three that will have power to act as it sees best in the interest of the party. It will submit the platform and ticket

WEST VIRGINIA OUTLOOK

SENATOR ELKINS THINKS THAT THE REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

Believes that the Silver Question Has Not Materially Affected the Party and that Many Democrats Will Be Gained on the Sound-Money Issue —Senator Shoup of Idaho Tells of the Work There Against the White-Metal Forces.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia was at Republican National headquarters yesterday and made a report to the members of the Executive Committee of the situation in his State. He was convinced, he said, that the Republicans would gain more votes from Democrats on the sound-money issue than the Bryan and Sewall party would gain because of their advocacy of free silver.

"Everything," said Senator Elkins, "looks encouraging and bright for success. I don't believe that the silver question has affected the Republican party materially. I think we shall make up in Democratic gains what we lose from Republicans."

"In other words, you believe that Republican losses will be offset by Democratic gains?"

"I do."

"How do you reach this conclusion?"

"I base it upon careful examination and investigation of the subject. We have been organizing our State for two months. We have been getting expressions of opinion for more than two weeks. I have every reason to believe that the silver movement in West Virginia is on the wane."

"What reason have you for thinking this?"

"Because the people understand the subject better. It is a question that the silver men have been arguing for years, and we are just taking hold of it. It is the most essential thing in our civilization and the least understood.

"West Virginia is a protection State, for it depends for success upon its coal and other industries. Now, Bryan is a free trader. He was for free coal in every instance, and said that a tariff on coal was indefensible. West Virginia has more coal than Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryan is against every one of West Virginia's material interests. We are more of a protection State than anything else, and that is why we cannot abandon protection. If we would subordinate the tariff we might divide on the money question."

"Then the coal miners and other workingmen in your State have not been converted to the free-silver heresy?"

"The coal miners are not carried away by the free-silver craze, for the reason that any one of them sells coal from Canada, and every miner in West Virginia knows that with free silver comes free coal, and therefore as they don't want free coal, they are solid against free silver. In West Virginia our people want protection sufficient to cover the difference between the cost of labor in Europe and this country. It is logical that should you close our tariff our workingmen would be out of employment, and our miners won't support an economic policy that will throw them out of employment. I believe that we will have a great victory not only in West Virginia, but all over the country."

Senator George L. Shoup of Idaho was also at headquarters. He said he believed that proper attention were given to his State it could be as easily carried for sound money as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. He will return West within a few days, and he proposes making an active campaign until November next. Senator Shoup was the only citizen of his State at the St. Louis Convention who did not bolt. When the six Idaho delegates, under the leadership of Senator Teller of Colorado, left the hall, Senator Shoup, who was sitting on the platform, although not a delegate, walked down to the seats reserved for his State and remained there until the close of the session.

He was determined that the State should not be misrepresented. He returned home and announced that he was a Republican; that he was as good a silver man as any in the State, but that he would make the fight for the white metal within the party lines. Under his direction primaries will be held in all the counties of Idaho to elect delegates to a State Convention.

Senator Shoup said he believed that the straight-out Republicans, and not the bolters, would control this convention. In this event a ticket including McKinley and Hobart Electors and other officers will be nominated. Senator Shoup frankly admits that the straight-out Republicans in Idaho are not meeting as strong as the combined forces of Democrats and Populists. Mr. Shoup, however, thinks that large numbers of substantial Democrats in the State will vote the Republican ticket. He thinks the number of Republicans who will bolt the ticket will be so few as not to affect materially the general result.

In this opinion the bolters will be limited to the half dozen delegates to the St. Louis Convention and a few of their friends. The National Committee has assured Senator Shoup that Idaho shall not be neglected, but that the Republicans of his State will be afforded every assistance within the committee's power.

LITERATURE ON SOUND MONEY.

Million Copies of Mr. Blaine's Speech to be Distributed.

Sound-money literature is to be distributed by the million copies. Within a few days the Republican National Committee will distribute 1,000,000 copies of the speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the Senate Feb. 7, 1878, during the debate on the Bland-Allison act.

The committee authorized the statement last night that silver newspapers and speakers had been quoting from this speech in an attempt to show that if Blaine were alive to-day he would have been a free silverite. The committee last night said:

"These assertions are the grossest libels on the memory of Mr. Blaine, and must be made for the deliberate purpose of deceiving the people, especially the millions of laboring men who always idolized this great statesman. The speech from which they quote shows conclusively that if its author were alive to-day, his position on this question would be the position which the Republican Party occupies."

The pamphlet on free coinage of silver by Frank R. Lawrence of 120 Broadway is also being circulated in large numbers. Extracts from this pamphlet are being used in the form of placards in many up-town stores. One card, which is extensively displayed, contains these extracts from Mr. Lawrence's pamphlet:

NEW TABLE OF VALUES:

WHEN
Six inches make one foot.
Eight ounces make one pound.
Sixteen quarts make one bushel.
Fifty cents make one dollar.

"The rich man who has many dollars will not starve if all of them are cut in half, but where will the poor man be, who works for $1 or $2 a day, when he is paid off at the end of the week in dollars worth only 52 cents each, to buy food and clothes for his wife and children?"

WOMEN TO DO EDUCATIONAL WORK.

They Will Make a Campaign Among Poor Men's Wives on the East Side.

The West End Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association held its first campaign meeting at 102 West Eighty-second street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clarence Burns, the President, occupied the chair. The meeting was to discuss plans for the campaign.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, State Treasurer, has drafted a plan for the work, which has been submitted to Chairman Hackett, of the State Republican Committee. She will be assisted by Mrs. Jane Pierce, the Committee on Speakers; Miss Florence Kirkwood, in charge of work in the factory district; Mrs. Clarence Burns, in charge of the east side tenement department district; Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, editor of campaign literature; Mrs. Catherine L. Lane and Mrs. A. R. Kipp. The house-to-house canvass will be made in the tenement-house district by Mrs. [illegible], assisted by Mrs. Jane G. Wentz, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Bertha Welby, Mrs. William H. Trafton, Mrs. Pattengil and Miss Reade. In the factory district there will be a committee to hold open-air meetings and distribute tracts on the money question.

Miss Boswell said in a speech: "We want to reach the foreigners by birth and the wives of the workingmen. The laborer comes home with his wages on Saturday night and hands his money to his wife. We propose to teach the women what a sound dollar is, and they will see to their husbands' votes. In the districts inhabited by foreigners we will teach that the drafts they send home to their parents and friends in their native country can be bought on a sound money basis for half what they will cost if we have free silver."

Mrs. Edith Champney read a paper on "The Uplifting of Women." There will be another meeting in two weeks.

NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT IN BOSTON

Business Men Will Use Their Efforts to Defeat Bryan.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Executive Committee of the Business Men's Non-Partisan Club of Boston, which has been formed in the interest of sound money, sent out circulars to-day inviting membership to the organization. The club will make no assessment. The work will be carried on by voluntary subscriptions and personal effort.

In regard to the scope and intention of the work, John C. Cobb, Chairman of the Executive Committee, says: "We shall take position politically to the extent that we oppose Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform, and while the Republicans and many of the Democrats in the organization individually believe that this result can best be obtained by a vote for McKinley and Hobart, as Charles A. Dana said: 'We have no quarrel with any Democrat who adopts any other course which seems to him equally well or better adapted to the same end.'"

The circular reads: "In view of the threatened debasement of the existing gold standard of value, the approaching Presidential election will be the most important in the history of our country. It appears to us to be imperative that business men everywhere should take an active part in a campaign to preserve our monetary standard, and to bring before the community the disastrous effects which will result from a depreciated currency. It is intended to proceed at once to the organization of a large non-partisan committee of the business men of Boston for the purpose of entering upon a prompt, decisive, and vigorous campaign in behalf of sound money. In view of the magnitude of the interests at stake, involving the welfare of all the people of our country and the honor and honesty of our Government, we invite you to express your sympathy in the movement by becoming a member of the committee."

NEBRASKA AGAINST BRYAN.

Republicans Confident They Will Carry the State This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Mercer of the Republican Congressional Committee found in the mail this morning quite a number of letters corroborative of the claim he has made from the beginning of the campaign, that the Republicans would carry Nebraska. One of these letters was from George W. Post, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"I have never wavered in my belief that we should carry Nebraska," said Mr. Mercer. "This monetary question is an oft story with us. We have fought over the issue time and again. We made the same fight four years ago. The Democratic Party is hopelessly divided on the financial question. The Populists, angered by the attitude of the Democrats, are declining to fuse, and the Republicans are lining up for the fray with a solid front presented to the enemy. Mr. Bryan is not a strong man, and it is but a short time since he repudiated the party whose candidate he now is, and declared himself to be a Populist. All these things tend to the full of the Republican hand. I confidently look forward to a good Republican majority in November."

Wouldn't Run as a Silver Man.

LA GRANGE, Texas, Aug. 7.—State Senator J. H. Shelburne of Austin was nominated for Congress yesterday on the three hundred and seventy-seventh ballot by the Democratic Convention of the Tenth District. The district is represented by Miles Crowley, Democrat. Ex-Congressman Walter Gresham of Galveston would have had the nomination, but he refused to take it unless the convention would repudiate the Chicago platform and adopt one indorsing the financial course of Cleveland and Carlisle. This the convention refused to do, and Gresham retired.

THREE MEADOW WRECK VERDICTS.

Six Jurors Blame No One, Three Farr, Others Divide the Fault.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Coroner's jury that has been inquiring into the meadow wreck returned its verdicts today.

The first stated the manner of death of the persons over whom the inquisition was held; the second finds Engineer Farr, who was killed in the collision, guilty of not following the rules governing approaches to crossings and censures Tower Man George Hauser for not giving an express the right of way over an excursion train, and Engineer Greiner for not using greater care. The third verdict censures Engineer Farr.

Following is the first verdict:

We, the jury impaneled to investigate the cause of death of P. W. Goldsmith and others, to find that the said persons whose bodies we have viewed came to their death by a collision of Express Train No. 23, on the Atlantic City Railroad, and Excursion Train No. 700, on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, at a point known as the Meadow Tower, near Atlantic City, on the 30th of July, 1896, on or about 9:45 P. M.

CHARLES EVANS, Foreman;
LEWIS EVANS,
THOMAS J. DICKERSON,
J. B. CHAMPION,
LEVI C. ALBERTSON,
CHARLES B. ADAMS.

The second verdict reads:

We, the undersigned jurors, also find that Engineer Edward D. Farr of the Atlantic City Railroad failed to have his engine under proper control on approaching said crossing, and that Tower Man George F. Hauser, in giving the excursion train of the West Jersey Railroad the right of way over a fast express used bad judgment. We also are of the opinion that Engineer John Greiner of said excursion train erred in not exercising greater care on crossing ahead of said fast express.

CHARLES EVANS, Foreman;
THOMAS J. DICKERSON,
CHARLES B. ADAMS.

The third verdict is as follows:

The undersigned jurors are of the opinion that the cause of the collision was the failure of Edward Farr, engineer of Train No. 23, to give heed in time to the semaphore signals set against him, and thus failed to have his train under proper control on approaching the signals and crossing under the rules.

The undersigned jurors further declare that the tower man, George F. Hauser, may have used poor judgment in his estimate of the distance away of the Atlantic City Railroad train when he gave the white boards to the West Jersey and Seashore Excursion Train No. 700.

LEWIS EVANS,
LEVI C. ALBERTSON,
J. B. CHAMPION.

The jurors do not discuss the verdicts.

A Call to Sound-Money Democrats.

A call has been issued by a committee of Democrats in the Town of Pelham to sound-money Democrats of Westchester County, urging all who are in favor of a sound money Democratic ticket for President and Vice President to organize in their respective towns and select representatives to a conference of sound-money Democrats of the county to decide upon a united course of action. The call is signed by Henry B. B. Stapler of Pelham Manor, Chairman; Henry Iden, Jr., J. H. Bertine, and Robert J. Beach.

In Jail for Contempt of Court.

Louis Felker was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, upon an attachment issued by Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, for failing to pay a fine of $72.82 and $30 costs, which he was ordered to pay for contempt of court in disobeying an order of the court to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings in the suit of Joseph Stern and Moses Stern.

Land for Fort Washington Park.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of the Commissioners to condemn lands for the Fort Washington Park. The property condemned will cost the city about $790,000. The consents of all the owners of all the property to be taken were obtained except in the case of Isaac P. Martin's estate, the owners of which are out of the city.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
CURES CONSTIPATION.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

COMMONLY CALLED THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

On the Money Question.

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
"But a just weight is His delight."

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

On Bimetallism and Free Silver.

"Divers weights are an abomination to the Lord."
"And a false balance is not good."

Proverbs, Chap. xx., 23.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

will be mailed daily and Sundays to any address in the United States, Canada, or Mexico, POSTAGE FREE, until Nov. 15th, covering the National campaign and elections, for

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THE TIMES will print the news of this important campaign, on both sides, fully and fairly. It should be read by your friends everywhere. Send them a subscription to THE TIMES for the four months.

THE TIMES is a home-newspaper which can be read by you and every member of your family without debasing your intelligence or morals.

READ

The New-York Times

BRYAN TO HAVE A. P. A. MEN

THIS THE REPORT BROUGHT HERE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

George Fred Williams Thinks He Should Be Congratulated for Some of the Enemies He Has Made—Oliver Sumner Teall Has a 16-to-1 Problem in Notification Tickets on Hand—Many Applications for Seats.

The announcement was made at the Bryan and Sewall headquarters, in the Hotel Bartholdi, yesterday, that the A. P. A. in New-England will support Bryan.

This statement was made by Lovick Barnes of Haverhill, Mass., who is an admirer of George Fred Williams, and had called to pay his respects.

"Ninety-five per cent. of the Populists of New-England and 65 per cent. of the A. P. A. will support Bryan and Sewall," said Mr. Barnes.

This announcement was made to newspaper men through the regular press bureau, and at the outset it was apparent that the managers there thought it a valuable campaign statement. Later in the day some who believe the A. P. A. is not an organization which should be popular in politics, told the men in charge that the net effect of a belief by the country that the A. P. A. is for Bryan would be about 16 to 1 votes against him.

Mr. Barnes of Haverhill, Mass., left a letter at headquarters, which he has recently received from George Fred Williams. It was in reply to a note, in which Mr. Barnes congratulated Mr. Williams "for the enemies he had made." Mr. Williams wrote:

"I confess I do feel a certain thankfulness that I have aroused the resentment of some people, who need not be named, and some of them are directly responsible for the errors which I formerly entertained. Mr. Atkinson is one of them. And yet, now that I have broken away from what he taught I know is false doctrine, he is as abusive as any."

Treasurer St. John had returned from his visit to Hugh McLaughlin on Long Island, and was at his room in headquarters. He had nothing to say as to the nature of his interview, nor, indeed, on any other subject. He retired to his inner room and directed that he would receive no visitors—"not even if they come with checks."

A large number of people called to see him, but he remained most of the day in close confinement, and his visitors had to go away disappointed.

Oliver Sumner Teall had a problem in arithmetic to which he devoted most of his time. It was how to award 4,000 seats in Madison Square Garden to 17,000 applicants for tickets to the Bryan notification. The problem of making 53 cents' worth of silver bullion into 100 cents never bothered Mr. Teall one-half as much as the ticket problem.

The suggestion was made that he issue that tickets, giving one to each applicant, and watch the experiment to learn if the cheap issue, if they were honored by the ticket takers, did not drive the real article out of use. It was pointed out to him that there might be a practical lesson in finance in this ticket difficulty.

There is promise of a crush at the Garden next Wednesday night. Thousands of applications for tickets to reserved seats must be denied because there are not half as many seats as applicants. Some of the space is to be free to the public, and a rush of the curious is expected, which will be uncomfortable, if not dangerous.

There are, however, few applications from Democrats of much prominence. The men who have in times past been reckoned the leaders of the party will not be there. This dearth of men who are a grade higher than ward politicians will not be very noticeable, because it has been decided not to have a large platform, which the public would expect to see filled with well-known men.

The platform will be small—just large enough, it is announced, for the two or three speakers and the presiding officer. This arrangement lets the managers, and Mr. Bryan, for that matter, out of an embarrassing situation. The managers are hoping that a few Democrats of prominence will turn out, and they have sent invitations all over the country.

SILVERITES TO HAVE A MEETING.

They Issue an Appeal to "Plain People" Against a "Moneyed Oligarchy."

A call to the "plain people" has been issued by the Central Bryan and Silver League of New-York City, having its headquarters at 28 East Fourth Street, for a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday night. Mr. Louis Waders of the Cigarmakers' Union will preside.

Among the signers of the call are T. B. Wakerman, Axel Castafson, C. B. Stover, John N. Bogert, F. B. Bleyler, T. Gunning, C. W. Hoadley, and W. H. Sage. The majority of the signers are members of trade and Socialist labor unions. Among the speakers on Monday night will be Mrs. Lease, R. Buchannan, Frederick Adams, Thomas Hancock, and others.

The address is as follows:

To the Plain People: We recognize in the present National crisis, when the welfare of a people is at stake, that all those various interests which have gathered prodigious wealth from trusts, pools, privileges, gold coiners, and bond exactions are arraying themselves unitedly on one side, without distinction as to former political differences, in solid opposition to progressive measures enunciated for the relief of a distressed Nation.

We recognize also that the relentless enemies of labor—those who have built their fortunes on the sorrow and sufferings of wage-earners—are banded in unanimous support of a mortgaged candidate and the dishonest doctrine of an appreciating dollar.

We, therefore, declare that it is time for all who love their country, who stand for a free land, who are not yet prepared to allow the United States to be owned absolutely by a moneyed oligarchy, to rally in support of William Jennings Bryan, the representative of the people, and we call upon all patriots to attend a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Monday, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M., to be held under the auspices of the Bryan and Silver League.

POPULISM ABSORBED IN COLDWATER

The Prohibitionists Capture Watson's Convention in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—Seaborn Augustus Wright was nominated by acclamation for Governor by the Populists this morning. No other name was put up.

The triumph of Wright was a victory for the Populist-Prohibition fusionists, and he will make the race on the issue of prohibition. The defeat of the "Middle of the Roaders," who opposed an extreme declaration in favor of prohibition, and who were opposed to going outside of the party for a candidate, was complete.

Mr. Wright has been an independent in politics. He is a successful lawyer of Rome, and comparatively is wealthy. He is thirty-six years old, and is a magnetic and brilliant orator. He is an ardent prohibitionist, and will make the anti-barroom plank the uppermost in the campaign.

The negro delegates voted solidly for Wright, and C. H. Walton, a negro leader of Augusta, pledged the support of 60 per cent. of the negroes of Georgia to Wrigat. He predicted that the all-white Electoral vote of the Republicans would drive the negro Republicans to the Populist ranks.

The State ticket was completed without contests. Little interest was taken in the naming of the other candidates. For Controller General, Seaborn J. Bell of Burke was named; for Commissioner of Agriculture—W. E. Smith of Decatur; for Treasurer—W. C. Sibley of Richmond; for Attorney General—Donald Clarke of Chatham.

The nomination of Sibley further emphasizes the victory of the fusionists. He is a leading Prohibitionist, but not a Populist, and his wife is at the head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Georgia.

The platform adopted by the convention declared for prohibition and indorses the action of the St. Louis Convention. No action was taken regarding the Vice Presidential muddle.

The nomination of Wright was peculiarly the expression of the wishes of Thomas E. Watson. Watson wanted Dr. J. B. Gambrill first, but Gambrill's chances were exploded yesterday by the discovery that he had not been in the State as long a time as the Constitution required of a candidate. W. C. Sibley made his first appearance in a Populist convention. His two brothers, both prominent Populists, were appointed a committee to introduce him to the convention.

The convention adopted a resolution authorizing the State Committee to negotiate with the Democrats for a fusion on the Electoral ticket whenever the Democrats shall withdraw Sewall, and not before.

Kansas Populists in a Wrangle.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 7.—The Populist State Convention completed its ticket at 2:30 this morning and then wrangled until 5:30. The fight was between the Breidenthal and anti-Breidenthal forces, the opposition having as its object the overthrow of Breidenthal, the State Chairman and the leader of the party in this State. The convention at times this morning was a perfect mob. The anti-Breidenthal forces won an apparent victory, deterring the convention from choosing him as his own successor as Chairman. The convention left the matter of Chairman to the committee itself, and Breidenthal's enemies declare that the committee is against him.

Bryan and Sewall Indorsed.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee met in Fisher's Hall, Newark Avenue, Jersey City, last night, and indorsed Bryan and Sewall. Patrick H. O'Neill, formerly City Collector of Jersey City, asked to be excused from voting. The request was refused. Mr. O'Neill persisted in declining to vote. A motion was passed requesting any member who refused to vote to withdraw from the committee. Mr. O'Neill resigned and left the meeting. Charles H. Davis was elected in his place.

WRIGHT CANNOT SERVE

GIVES REASONS FOR REFUSING TO AID THE CHICAGO TICKET.

The Pennsylvania Chairman, on Resigning, Declares the Platform Is Not Democratic—Pennsylvanians Should Stand by the Utterances of the State Organization Made in June—Democracy Is Not and Never Can Be a Party of Repudiation.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 7.—Democratic State Chairman Robert E. Wright has resigned his leadership of the Democratic forces in Pennsylvania. In an open letter to the Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee he gives his reasons for resigning. The letter is as follows:

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 7, 1896.
Mr. Matt Savage, Secretary Democratic State Central Committee, Clearfield, Penn.:

Dear Sir: I hand you my resignation of the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, and authorize you to present it at the meeting which has been called for Aug. 13.

In relinquishing the position, I feel that it is due to the committee, from which I have always received the most cordial support, as well as just to myself, that I should freely declare to them the reasons impelling me to this conclusion.

Intrusted at the Allentown Convention with the work of preparing the outline of a platform for its consideration, I submitted a financial plank which received the unanimous approval of the delegates assembled, and which was truthfully declared in the platform itself to be "expressive of the sentiments of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania."

To that declaration I cordially subscribed in April, and it accords with my convictions now.

I believe it expresses the views of a large majority of the Democrats of Pennsylvania at this time.

I cannot bring myself to believe that the hundreds of Democratic newspapers and hundreds of thousands of Democratic voters in this State who in June of this year proclaimed their adherence to the Allentown platform were aught but sincere then, nor that they have abandoned their opinions since.

It is apparent, on the contrary, that they have but subordinated their own convictions to the decree of the Chicago Convention.

In this submission to that decree I for one cannot join.

It was brought about by un-Democratic influences and gave expression to doctrines not only subversive of all that Democracy has taught on the subject, but which I believe will bring dishonor upon the country, indefinable harm to its people, and disaster to our party.

I am a Democrat because I believe in that code of governmental doctrines that for nearly a century has stood for Democracy in this country.

Party organization and a submission to majorities in duly organized party tribunals are doubtless of great importance. Yet they are but instrumentalities to an end. They cease to be useful when correct principles are abandoned, and become absolutely dangerous when false doctrines and unrighteous purposes are proclaimed.

I conceive that the most dangerous demonstration of the past month is to be found in the apparent ease with which a great political party has been suddenly turned from its well-founded convictions to views diametrically their opposite, for no other reason than because an accidental and temporary majority in a party convention has so ordered.

When it comes to pass that political parties are mere machines, swayed at will by leaders and conventions instead of being aggregations of individual thinkers moved by some common and intelligent purpose for good, an evil time will have come to the Republic.

Tested by clearly defined and oft-repeated declarations of Democratic doctrine, the Chicago platform in my judgment is not a Democratic utterance. It is coldly received, or openly opposed, by hundreds of thousands of honest Democrats and by the great leaders in whom the party has trusted; while it is hailed with boisterous demonstrations of approval by political organizations with which Democracy has hitherto had no sympathy.

Abandoning the sound-money doctrines always upheld by our party, this platform proposes to flood the country with a debased silver currency, and compel its circulation at par with gold or its value. For the first time in the history of civilized countries it is intended that silver shall be freely coined into money without limit as to quantity and without reference to its intrinsic worth.

No pledge is made for its redemption, no provision for maintaining it on a parity with gold. On the contrary, the means that have enabled the present administration to maintain the credit of the Government and to keep in circulation issues of silver equal to gold are now to be taken from it, its protecting hands are to be tied, while the wage earners and thrifty citizens of the country are left to the losses and misery opinion would be inevitable. Not content with burdening the country with this terrible load of depreciated silver, it is proposed to add to it unlimited issues of greenbacks redeemable in this debased coin.

The curse of an irredeemable paper money, that has wrought ruin in every country that ever resorted to it and against which the Democratic Party has ever consistently fought, is to be visited upon us.

The power to borrow money to meet its current obligations and maintain its credit, a power inherent in the smallest subdivision of local government, is to be taken from the General Government, leaving its honor and credit the sport of irresponsible speculators upon a National disaster.

The best and safest system of banking and of paper money the world has ever seen is to be stricken down, to be replaced by the worst that the ingenuity of man has ever devised.

In 1892 a National Democratic Convention, at the dictation of the South and extreme West declared in favor of the freest possible issue of banking currency, and in 1896 at the behest of the same sections it declares against all such issues.

Then we declared that our gold and silver coin metals must be of equal intrinsic value, and that the parity of all issues must be maintained; now we cannot intrinsic equality and make parity of value impossible.

The Chicago platform attacks the Supreme Court of the country, and makes a covert threat to reorganize it, so that its decisions may be reversed. No act in the history of the Republican Party ever received severer condemnation from Democracy than did its prostitution of the Supreme Court in the same way during the administration of President Grant.

It invites anarchy by denouncing President Cleveland for following the example of Jackson in enforcing Federal laws by the armed power of Government when riot reigned in Chicago.

To these declarations of principles and policy and with the influences behind them I have no sympathy.

Much as I love Democracy and revere its history, I cannot follow those who have "stolen its banners while trampling on its principles."

Opposition to this platform means fidelity to Democracy and to country, to liberty, to prosperity, to all that is worth preserving in American civilization. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

Mr. Wright has a large personal following, and it is probable that his action will be imitated by many minor Democratic leaders throughout the State.

DR. DOTY TO SAIL FOR CUBA.

He Will Arrange for Special Reports of Epidemics There.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, will leave for Havana to-day on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington.

Dr. Doty says he is not satisfied with the obtainable information regarding the outbreak of yellow fever and smallpox in Cuba, and he expects to gather data to enable him to act intelligently regarding incoming passengers.

The prime object of his visit is to appoint a reputable Havana physician as his agent in Cuba, upon whom he can call for such details as he may require. At present he is dependent upon Dr. Burgess, United States Medical Inspector at Havana, for his data, and there are often times when he feels reluctant to trouble Dr. Burgess to investigate reported outbreaks of infectious diseases.

He expects to be absent about ten days, and will visit the smallpox-infected region around Santiago if it is feasible to cross the island by rail.

COUNTERFEITERS' OUTFIT FOUND.

Bad Money, Tools, and Base Metal Unearthed Near Astoria.

Hans Peterson of 732 Pomery Street, Astoria, who occupies the house next door to the one in which a gang of counterfeiters had their headquarters last Spring, prior to a raid on them by United States officers, yesterday unearthed much of the property of the gang.

Mr. Peterson was at work in his garden, when he dug up two tin pails, which, on examination, proved to contain $780 in bad money. The pails were inclosed in a box measuring 4 feet by 18 inches. About the pails were packed molds, type, files, and engraving tools and about thirty pounds of base metal. The pails contained bogus one-dollar, fifty, twenty-five, and ten cent pieces. The find was at once reported to the police and the stuff taken to the First Precinct Station House, in Astoria.

Drank Muriatic Acid.

Ivy Tietsch, eighteen years old, who lives with her parents at 207 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn, while temporarily insane yesterday afternoon took from the closet a bottle of diluted muriatic acid which her brother used for photographing purposes and drank the contents. She became ill, and a doctor who was summoned soon pronounced her out of danger. Her family knew of no reason why she should attempt to take her life.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Covering Up the Issue.

Has it entered your mind that the silver men—I mean the leaders of the silverites, like Bryan and Stewart and Jones—are dishonest; that they start their arguments for free coinage with a statement that is outrageously false, and that all the way through their arguments they seek to deceive the people and cover up the real nature of the scheme they advocate?

What they actually propose is silver monometallism. That means that the standard dollar of the United States shall be the silver dollar. The silver dollar to-day is worth intrinsically 53 cents, and if it was circulating on its own merits it would buy but 53 cents' worth at your grocer's, butcher's, or anywhere else. By reason of the knowledge we all have that the Government stands behind this silver dollar, the coin will buy as much as may be bought with gold.

The silverites propose to destroy this backing of the silver dollar. They want it to stand alone. If they shall have their way, the Government will cease redeeming its obligations in gold, and every form of its money will be debased.

If to-day you take a greenback to the Sub-Treasury in New-York for redemption, you may elect how it shall be redeemed, whether in gold or silver. If the Bryan scheme should be put in operation, the Government would do all its redeeming in silver. That is precisely what Bryan advocates. You can get $10 in gold to-day for your greenback; you could get $10 in silver for it if the silverites should establish free coinage, and intrinsically the ten silver dollars would be worth but 53 per cent. of the value of the gold the greenback commands to-day. I assume, of course, when I say this, that the market value of silver would be the same a year and a half from now that it is at present. There might be a change. It might go up, and it might go down. The silver in a dollar might be worth 60 cents instead of 53; it might be worth 45 cents instead of 53.

Does Mr. Bryan unfold his scheme to this way? Does he plainly state to the people that he is an advocate of silver monometallism? Not a bit of it. He says he is a bimetallist. He starts out with the deliberate misstatement that he is not advocating a new thing, but the restoration of an old thing. I had occasion a couple of weeks ago to quote from a speech Bryan made in Omaha last May. I will quote the same thing again. Said Mr. Bryan:

I desire to impress upon the minds of those present that there is not a thing in our declaration that is new. We simply ask that the Government restore that policy which we once had; that system that we had until it was stricken down in the dark and without public discussion.

That is false. Bryan knew it was false when he said it. He has been guilty of falsehood every time he has repeated the statement. Ignorant men having confidence in him have repeated this statement, and we hear it a dozen times a day in discussions that go on in street cars, barbers' shops, saloons, and other places where men congregate and exchange views. I don't blame an ignorant man for assuming that Bryan has told the truth when he has made statements that have come to their notice similar to the one I have quoted.

It would seem incredible that a man who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the American people should make a statement so absolutely misleading that Bryan has told the truth when he has made statements that have come to their notice similar to the one I have quoted.

It would seem incredible that a man who aspires to the highest office in the gift of the American people should make a statement so absolutely misleading that Bryan has told the truth. No wonder those who have not had opportunity for study of the silver question should accept this statement.

Moreover, all the other silver orators and editors are saying the same thing. That new adherent of the silver party, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, said the other day in New-Haven that the platform demands simply a return to the money of the Constitution. The dollar of the last twenty-five years has been a dishonest one, and we wish to restore integrity into our National financial transactions.

That is the way they all talk. They tell the people they propose to give us back what we used to have. Do they dare to stand before the world as a Nation and abandon the expression—dead-beats?

Let Mr. Bryan come out as a repudiationist, and let the issue be drawn in clear, sharp lines. Let those who want repudiation vote for it and its champion. Let those who want to speak of money 47 per cent. march to the polls and vote for the fifty-three-cent candidate.

On the other hand, let those who wish to preserve our National honor, to maintain an honest dollar; to protect the wage earner, the savings bank depositor, and the beneficiaries of life insurance policies; to safeguard business and industries and avert panic and disaster, vote against Bryan. Let us get down to business, call spades spades; take our repudiation straight, if we take it at all.

WAGE EARNER.

Siebert and Nash Set Free.

Paul Siebert and Ernest Nash, arrested Wednesday among the spectators at the trial of Otto Schaefer, the burglar, in the Court of General Sessions, were yesterday discharged from custody by Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court. When the men were first arrested, Capt. O'Brien believed that they were the "long and short men" who have been robbing Chicago storekeepers lately. Considerable jewelry was found on the men and in their lodgings. Siebert also carried a revolver. The police told Magistrate Deuel that the men were not wanted in Chicago, and that they could get no proof that they did not come by the jewelry honestly. The valuables were returned, but Siebert's revolver was confiscated.

Stock of J. N. Collins & Co. Sold.

The entire stock of J. N. Collins & Co., dry goods, at 8 and 10 East Fourteenth Street, who made an assignment on July 9, was sold at private auction yesterday by A. R. Alker, the assignee, to Bloomingdale Brothers. A number of leading dry goods firms were represented at the sale, which took place at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The bids received were all sealed and the figures were not announced. The value of the stock sold is about $84,000.

Serious Charge Against Cody.

The Richmond County police yesterday arrested Michael Cody of Clifton on a charge of assault in the first degree. Cody, during a fight with Jacob Steel, in a saloon at Fort Wadsworth, late Wednesday night, slashed Steel several times with a razor. Steel was removed to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where his injuries are pronounced serious.

Unknown Found Dead on the Tracks.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The body of an unknown man was found on the Hudson River Railroad tracks, near the prison, this morning at daylight. It is supposed to be that of a tramp, who was probably stealing a ride, and fell from a freight car. There was nothing on the clothing to furnish any clue to the man's identity. Coroner Apgar of Peekskill took charge of the case.

CEYLON AND INDIA TEAS.

Best on the Market
Because they are PURE, machine prepared and unadulterated.

Cheapest on the Market
Because they possess greater strength than China and Japan teas, and a less quantity is therefore required.

Their Cardinal Virtues Are
Purity, strength, economy and cleanliness, and it is to these that the phenomenal increase in consumption in this country last year is due. Think of it!! **72 PER CENT.** more of these teas used in 1895 than in 1894.

In Iced Form
If made as directed the beverage produced is refreshing and delicious.

Directions.
See that the water boils, but never boil the tea. Use half the quantity of India and Ceylon teas as of China and Japan.

Buy only INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.

NOAD IMPLICATES SALISBURY.

Says His Superior's Accounts with the Canadian Pacific Are Short.

Harry Noad, who is accused of the theft of $5,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railroad while he was assistant treasurer of the line, and who has had fruitless examinations in extradition proceedings and a chance yesterday to tell his story to United States Commissioner Shields, papers were submitted by Mr. Fox, counsel for the British Consul, to prove the identity of one of the packages taken from the steamboat vault, and then an argument was made by Mr. Price, counsel for Noad, on the discharge of Noad on the ground of lack of evidence against him. This motion denied proforma, and Noad took the witness stand.

The object of placing Noad on the stand was to let him tell how he managed to accumulate the $8,000 or more which he gave to the Cleverly woman, of whom he is said to have left with her husband when he left Montreal, which the bankers would like to collect.

Noad said he also made money by loans to Salisbury and others. He told his story in a straightforward manner, at times his attorney stopped him, thinking he was too anxious to talk. He answered the questions put to him promptly and seemingly with no effort to conceal anything.

At the conclusion of his testimony the case was closed, and Commissioner Shields said he would announce his decision as soon as possible after the testimony was written out.

"COUNTIES SLIP GANG" RAIDED.

Eight Leaders of the Band Arrested and Sent to Jail.

A squad of policemen of the First precinct swooped down upon the "Counties Slip gang" in a blind alley immediately south of the Produce Exchange at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and arrested eight men who are said to be the leaders of that somewhat celebrated company of ruffians.

The prisoners were [illegible] Thompson, Charles Peol, Abraham Stoehr, [illegible] Higgins, John Doran, Henry [illegible], Robert Anderson, and John Scott Kearney. All declared that they had no home. Their ages ranged from eighteen to [illegible] years. They were arraigned in the Centre Street Court on charges of disorderly conduct, and were sent to jail for short terms.

The gang of which the prisoners are reputed to be the leaders has for many years terrorized the vicinity of the Produce Exchange at night. Its members levy tribute from passers-by, and have more than once forcibly taken money and valuables from defenseless persons. When not indulging in such pastimes, they have made night hideous with songs not from the grand operas, and have otherwise disturbed the neighborhood. A number of attempts have been made to break up the gang, but without success.

Women Discuss the Money Question.

Circle No. 21, the organization of women formed to study and discuss economics, met yesterday afterno

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—Lily, New-York Girls—Matinee—2:10.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—2:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:30. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 8:15. Theo. Evangeline—3:15 and 8:45. Feltz's Circus Carnival 3:30 and 8:00. Fireworks—9:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn—3:30 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
ROOF GARDEN—The Merry War—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What is Going on To-day.

Edward Kemp will entertain officers of the Seventh Regiment Sealight No. 3, to-day.
Mass meeting at 61 Central Park, by Roberts Socialistic Republican Club, 8 P. M.
Concert at Mrs. Hilliard's, 32 Washington Square West, 10 A. M.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

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Gold Money Democratic Convention Called.
Trouble Seldom Dead.
Mr. Hill Will Not Be There.
Blowout For Admiral Gherardi.
Struck on a Wheel by Lightning.
Seven Men Shut with the Sheep.
Executive Rules by the Leagues Law.
Theatre Rebuilt Burned Again.
Buried by a Shower of Hams.
An Old Billing Carpenter Killed.
Compliments Chas. Batchelder.

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Wright Cannot Serve.
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His Influence Cost Money.
Property Buried Under a Tree.
Marine Intelligence.
More Bathers than Wheelmen.

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Favor a Tariff Ticket.
Do Not Ask for Gold.
Had No License as an Auctioneer.
Would Have Letters Revoked.
Never Absent in Thirty Years.
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Wreckers in the Boat Man.
Wanted a Water Works Injunction.
Sullivan Association's Outing.
Notes of Greater New-York.

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A Supposed Highwayman Shot.
Boarding House Cleared.
She Pleaded a Bobby's Divorce.
Mullen's Vain Search for an Education.
Said He Menaced Her Life.
Tagliano Bought His Own Hat.
Assessors Charged with Spite Work.
He Wanted Delmonico Dinners.
Funeral of John Simpson.
Original Short Story.

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The Financial Markets.
Sewing Woman Leaves $50,000.
Supposed Case of Yellow Fever.
Left All to His Typewriter.
Business Troubles.
The Courts.

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In the Commercial World.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.
A Priest's Life Threatened.
Small Boys Treat Dogs to a Bath.

PORTER BEATEN AT HOME.

The Pomfret Caucus Declares in Favor of Grosvenor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—John Addison Porter, who is a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, was defeated at his own town, Pomfret, yesterday, the four delegates elected being known to be favorable to the candidacy of ex-Senator Grosvenor for a place on the State ticket, and, it is said, in favor of the nomination of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Coote for Governor.

Mr. Porter's friends assert to-day that it was a snap caucus, only four days' notice having been given, and that the caucus was packed against Porter, Democrats and members of the Citizens' Party being present and voting for the Grosvenor delegates. The caucus was held at 2 o'clock Thursday, instead of 4 or 5 o'clock Saturday, as customary, and at a much earlier date before the State Convention than usual. Mr. Porter says that he had no notice that the caucus was to be held, and was unable to reach Pomfret before the day of the caucus.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	70	74	76
6 A. M.	71	75	79
9 A. M.	71	80	83
12 M.	77	89	89
3 P. M.	84	83	91
6 P. M.	82	82	85
9 P. M.	79	76	82
12 P. M.	75	74	79

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....83.00
Weather Bureau.....80.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895.....76.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Warm.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOUND-MONEY MOVEMENT.

The outcome of the Indianapolis conference is to be a real Democratic National Convention in that city. This movement is by no means a local one, nor is it a "bolt." It had its origin at Chicago when the Populistic forces seized control of the regularly called National Convention, subverted Democratic doctrines, and nominated a ticket which did not stand for the time-honored principles of the party, and it sprang up spontaneously among the delegates who really represented the party and had been sent to Chicago to stand for its principles. Those delegates constituted nearly one-third of the convention, and it is questionable whether they did not represent a majority of the party voters the country over, for they came mostly from States where the party was scarcely divided on the money question, while the silver men had won most of their delegations by sharp contests.

These sound-money delegates to Chicago gave no assent to the declarations or the nominations by which the convention broke with the Democratic Party of the Nation, and they became the champions of its traditions and principles and the guardians of its destiny. It was with them and other representatives of Democracy who viewed the desecration at Chicago that this Democratic sound-money "movement" started, which the Chicago committee and the Indianapolis conference called by it have thus far directed in obedience to an ascertained and growing sentiment throughout the country. The conference was a necessary preliminary to prepare the way for a convention in which the true Democracy of the Nation could not only be represented, but could give expression to its cherished convictions, protest against the way in which the teachings of its founders and statesmen had been trampled upon, and name candidates for whom Democrats could vote with pride and satisfaction.

There will be a National Convention, a National Committee to take charge of the campaign, and a widespread organization, and if sound policy and National well-being are the end and aim of party organization, and not the mere machinery of management, then it will have a higher stamp of regularity than the combination of Populists and renegades who adopted the Chicago platform and ticket. While this view gives the movement a party aspect in the higher sense of the term, it will not endanger the sound-money cause as a National issue, for it will be supported by Democrats as such, and will draw many more votes from BRYAN than it will keep from McKINLEY.

"TWIN SISTERS."

In every State there are many honest-money Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for McKINLEY. As Mr. BYNUM said day before yesterday, "they have been fighting him too long and they have not lost their unbelief in McKinleyism." If there were to be no honest-money Democratic ticket, some of these Democrats might be "coaxed or driven" to vote for BRYAN. Mr. BYNUM spoke of the attitude of the honest-money Democrats in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Minnesota, expressing the opinion that a third ticket was "essential to the defeat of BRYAN" in these important States.

We invite attention to certain influences not mentioned by him which tend to prevent the honest-money Democrats in some of those States, at least, from casting their votes for McKINLEY. These influences are exerted by prominent Republican newspapers and they relate to the Republican Party's attitude toward the currency standard rather than to its tariff policy. We quote the following passages from editorial articles published during the last few days by The Chicago Inter Ocean, which has been for some years the leading high-tariff and McKinley organ of the Central West. Commenting upon the addresses made at the American Silver Convention in St. Louis, The Inter Ocean said:

"They were appeals to reason. It is unnecessary to say that we do not assent to all of the conclusions of the distinguished gentlemen. Some of them, however, are logical conclusions from unimpeachable premises. Especially so is Mr. NEWLANDS's assertion that the 'silver question and moderate protection are twin sisters; the former means protection to the American farmer against the disastrous competition of silver countries, and the latter means protection to American manufacturers and employés against the disastrous competition of cheap foreign labor.'

"The bimetallic party of the United States is the Republican Party. A vigorous policy of protection to American industries must precede the recognition of silver as a universal money. For, when the United States shall be very near to self-sustaining, by reason of its output of all manufactures of necessary articles, discriminating tariffs against Great Britain would soon modify that country's discrimination against silver and for gold. England is the gold king.

"Silver and protection are, as Mr. NEWLANDS well says, twin sisters."

Remarks of this kind in such a paper give honest-money Democrats additional reasons for avoiding the McKinley ticket, although we think such utterances do not fairly represent Mr. McKINLEY's present views, as they have been set forth in addresses recently made by him.

The Inter Ocean refers to the platform as follows:

"The declaration in favor of the existing standard [in the Republican platform] is not a declaration of a new departure in party policy, nor a declaration in favor of a single gold standard as the object of the party policy. We contend that the platform should not be misrepresented by those interested in hoodooing the cause of McKINLEY and the Republican Party, and in driving from the party all friends of bimetallism."

And in the course of an article concerning a letter addressed by Senator ALLISON to a Republican editor in Iowa we find the following:

"He [Mr. ALLISON] concludes the letter with the observation that the silver question is a vital one in a world-wide sense, and that international bimetallism is making progress in Europe.

"The greatest obstacle in the way of apparent progress has for the last three years been GROVER CLEVELAND. He put the whole matter in the vault, shut the door, turned the knob, and let no one else have the combination. It is true, however, as Senator ALLISON claims, that bimetallism is making rapid progress in Europe.

"This is a timely message from a statesman of Mr. ALLISON'S prominence. It is just the kind of message to head off the misrepresentation of the Republican position by those, mostly, but not all, Democrats and Populists, who assume, if they do not insist, that the Republican Party is now pledged to the single gold standard."

While these remarks may not, as we have said, indicate fairly Mr. McKINLEY'S opinions and policy, and while he ought not to be held responsible for them, they do tend to repel honest-money Democrats in Illinois and the important States near Chicago who might be willing to overlook temporarily the Republican leader's tariff policy. Thus they supply fresh arguments for the nomination of a third ticket.

THE RAPID-TRANSIT SITUATION.

The Rapid Transit Commission has directed its chief engineer to prepare and submit a general plan for rapid-transit roads by the Elm Street route in conformity with certain conditions. These are substantially a limitation of cost to $30,000,000, a four-track underground road from the City Hall Park, near the Post Office, by way of Park Row, Elm Street, and Fourth Avenue, to Forty-second Street; a two-track extension thence up the east side to and across the Harlem River, under ground as far as Ninety-eighth Street, and a west side branch through Forty-second Street, Broadway, and the Boulevard to a point above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under ground, except in crossing the valley at Manhattanville. The plan is to be so devised that a third track for express trains may be added on the two up-town lines, "when conveniently and economically possible," and that the whole system may ultimately have four tracks and be extended at both ends.

This contemplates the "trunk" of a system, and is somewhat open to Mr. STARIN'S objection that it is a "makeshift" and a "compromise with the opposition." But Mr. STARIN puts his opposition in a rather extreme way. We do not understand that the Elm Street route has been "condemned time and again as worthless for such a purpose," though it has been regarded as inferior to Broadway. We do not see that the lower part of the city is "ignored," or the shopping district as described by Mr. STARIN, along one side of which this route would run; nor do we know of any engineering authority for the statement that substantially the whole length of Elm Street is "subject to tidewater construction."

Mr. STARIN shows considerable warmth because he is in favor of sticking to Broadway, and believes that, upon the plans of the former commission, the city has acquired a franchise there under which the present commission can proceed and fight down all opposition, with as much chance of final success as anywhere else. We are inclined to sympathize with Mr. STARIN'S general view of planning a grand and comprehensive scheme upon the best possible routes, of which Broadway is necessarily the central line, and we think that all the forces that have been arrayed against it, including the Broadway property owners and some of the Supreme Court Judges, have worked against the interests of the city, its people and its taxpayers, including these same Broadway property owners.

But we do not think quite so meanly of the Elm Street route as Mr. STARIN appears to think of it, nor are we so confident that the commission could overcome the obstacles and difficulties of the Broadway route. Much as we believe in the wisdom of a comprehensive system, having regard for the future needs of the city and the benefits to accrue from such a system in the time to come, we are not prepared to say that if we cannot have the best plan we had better not consent to the next best.

But the whole situation appears now to be unsettled. Only four of the eight members of the commission were present at the meeting of Thursday, and the affirmative votes of six are necessary for the final decision of any important question. The engineer was merely directed to submit "routes and a general plan" conforming to the prescribed conditions, which will then be subject to consideration. The subject is still an open one, and we are not sure but it will have to be opened still wider. There is not only an alternative to the Broadway route, but there is an alternative to the kind of underground road thus far favored by the commission, and even to any underground plan.

It is pretty discouraging to have to keep beginning over, but the matter is no more pressing than it has been for years, the development of surface lines having somewhat relieved the pressure. Sufficient consideration has never been given to various other ways of solving the problem, such, for instance, as the viaduct plan or the appropriation, extension, and improvement of the elevated roads. In the hands of the municipality these might be made vastly more efficient.

DRIFTING AWAY FROM BRYAN.

The revolt against BRYAN and the Chicago platform is visibly extending. Let any competent judge of political affairs consider the drift of the campaign as it is reported in the newspapers from day to day. Let him weigh the incidents and events that favor BRYAN and those that make against him. Unquestionably he must come to the conclusion that at the present moment, even, the Chicago ticket is doomed, while the tide of opposition to it is rising higher and higher all the time.

The Populist tangle is apparently hopeless. The indorsement which Chairman JONES and the other authorized representatives of Mr. BRYAN so eagerly sought at St. Louis has done him far more harm than good. In seeking that alliance he forfeited the support of many Democrats who would have reluctantly voted for him as the "regular" candidate, while he has apparently failed to secure the favor of the Middle of the Road men. WATSON has declared his "fealty" to BRYAN, but he is wilder than ever, and he really seems fairly to represent the spirit and temper of his kind. It is a spirit and temper that invite the co-operation of genuine Democrats as arson and housebreaking invite the participation of good men.

Thousands of Democrats, the ablest, the most trusted, and the most influential Democrats in the country, have absolutely bolted the Bryan ticket. There is no corresponding diminution of the Republican forces—nothing like it. In the Eastern States a free-silver Republican is almost unheard of. It is only in the mining-camp States that free silver attracts Republican support. But for three years the Republicans have been in overwhelming majority, with the current all the time setting their way. What must McKINLEY'S majorities be with this new accession of strength from so many Democrats who will vote directly for him, indirectly aided by the many thousands more who, if they do not vote for a third candidate, will not, at least, vote for BRYAN?

The extraordinary proceedings in Maine are symptomatic of the general condition. It was necessary there to hold a second convention to nominate a candidate for Governor in place of the sturdy sound-money Democrat who refused to run. But the silver men did not have their own way in Thursday's convention, and the gold-standard delegates present organized a formidable bolt. In Pennsylvania there is a scurrying among respectable Democrats already nominated for office to escape the imputation of assent to the Chicago platform that their candidacies might imply. In Watertown, Gov. FLOWER'S home, the sound-money Democrats, at a well-attended meeting Thursday night, declared for a bolt if the State Convention could not be controlled against an indorsement for BRYAN. And DAVID B. HILL, the Democratic leader in New-York, declines to preside at the Bryan notification meeting.

Where are the indications that offset these sure portents of the defeat of the Chicago candidates?

STRIVING TO MISLEAD.

The Republican papers continue to deceive their readers as to the effect of the new tariff. Sometimes they tell the farmer that the price of his potatoes has been cut down by imports, although the imports of potatoes have fallen to almost nothing under the present tariff and have been very small in comparison with those reported during the four years of the tariff of McKINLEY. Sometimes they talk about cotton goods. For example, The Boston Journal of the 3d inst. said:

"Our imports of cotton goods increased from $13,428,084 in 1894 to $21,066,676 in 1895. This immense growth in the volume of foreign fabrics dumped upon a dull market was one of the chief causes which have driven the cotton mills to a curtailment of production."

It was not. We do not know where The Journal found its figures. The table set forth below shows that they are incorrect, and that our contemporary's comparison is misleading. Here are the official figures relating to both imports and exports for the last six years:

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Imports.	Exports.
1891	$29,712,624	$13,604,857
1892	28,323,841	13,226,277
1893	33,560,203	11,869,355
1894	22,346,547	14,340,886
Annual av'r'ge.	$28,485,826	$13,245,343
1895	33,196,625	13,789,810
1896 (11 months).	25,772,459	14,741,609

It will be observed that the imports in 1895, while much larger than those of the panic (fiscal) year 1894, were not so large as those of the McKinley year 1893, and that the imports of the year just closed (one month lacking) were less than the annual average for the four McKinley years. Why not tell the truth about these things?

The new tariff on cotton goods was declared to be "scientific" and satisfactory by the foremost legislative representative of the manufacturers. During the revival of 1895 the productive capacity of the mills in operation was very large, and the output was correspondingly large. Even if there had been no injurious agitation of the silver question, the producers might have been forced to reduce their output. Large production and the depressing effect of the silver threat have been the causes of the curtailment.

THE NEW OCEAN RECORD.

Even the most hardened of American shipbuilders must now be weakening in his position that the way to revive American shipbuilding is to prevent the buying of ships abroad on any terms. This was the lifelong contention of the late JOHN ROACH, and some of his successors have seemed disposed to continue it. The plain fact remains that by a relaxation of this policy more has been done in a few years to revive our mercantile marine than had been done in a generation by adhering strictly to it.

It is tolerably certain that the St. Louis and the St. Paul would not have been built if permission had not been given to an American company to acquire two first-class foreign ships upon condition that it should build two first-class American ships. The American ships are but two years here, and already each of them has in turn lowered the record between Southampton and New-York, which had before been held by British-built and German-built steamers. This one fact—or, rather, these two facts—give this country such a standing in the carrying trade of the world as it had not come near attaining since wood and canvas were displaced by steel and steam. The performances of these steamers give us good reason to hope that in the new competition we may yet attain the commanding place that we had in the old.

GRAND OPERA FINER THAN EVER.

Mr. Grau Announces the Coming Attractions at the Metropolitan.

Maurice Grau of the operatic firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, arrived from London yesterday on the steamship Augusta Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. As soon as the impresario landed he joined his partner, Henry E. Abbey, at the Gilsey House, and remained in conference with him for some time.

Mr. Grau was seen later by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and said that all the arrangements for the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House had been completed, and that the season of thirteen weeks would begin on Nov. 16. Almost all the old company had been re-engaged, although Mme. Nordica's contracts have not yet been signed.

The great baritone, David Bispham, who has sung with such success in London, will be a member of the company. Mr. Bispham is a citizen of the United States. Another valuable acquisition to the organization is the young French tenor, Thomas Salignac, whose singing has created a furore in Paris. Salignac was the winner of the first prize at the Paris Conservatory.

Mmes. Calvé, Melba, and Eames are also of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's operatic forces, and they will be reinforced by the charming new-comer in the person of Mlle. Pelina. The conductors are Signors Bevignani and Mancinelli and Anton Seidl. Mr. Seidl will conduct all the performances given in German.

Mr. Grau said that it is quite likely that "El Sid" will be produced, and perhaps "Hero and Leander."

Mme. Calvé will be heard in the favorite operas of her répertoire, and in several new productions, notably in "L'Africaine." Mme. Emma Eames will be heard for the first time here in "Tannhaeuser," and will also sing Valentine in "The Huguenots."

Mme. Melba will be seen in "Il Barbera di Seviglia" and in "Siegfried."

Certain Wagnerian operas will be given in German and "Lohengrin" will be presented in Italian.

The premiere danseuse engaged for the Metropolitan Opera House is Mlle. Irmlet, who is now the leading danseuse at the Empire, in London. For the present season, Mr. Grau said, entire new scenery, costumes, and accessories will be procured, and the productions of grand opera will be upon a scale of grandeur equaled in no other city in the world.

"We have always given better productions of grand opera in New-York than those in London," said Mr. Grau, "and it is true that our Saturday night performances at the Metropolitan Opera House are better than the subscription nights' performances in London, although they are accustomed to charge almost double our prices."

Mr. Grau will have charge of the Royal Italian Opera in Covent Garden Theatre, London, and says that his direction of the London opera will result in bringing to New-York a greater number of the best singers, because he can offer them longer engagements.

Mme. Melba will sing in three symphony concerts, in Baltimore, Washington, and Brooklyn, before the opening of the season of grand opera. None of the singers of the Metropolitan Opera House company will appear in concert during the season.

A faint echo of the political campaign is found in Mr. Grau's statement that many of his singers have put in their contracts with his firm the proviso that their salaries shall be paid in gold.

Mr. Grau will sail for London on Thursday next, on board the same steamship by which he came yesterday.

COUNTY TREASURERS NOMINATED.

The Platt Men Defeat Robbins for the Assembly.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Cattaraugus County Republican Convention, held to-day at Salamanca, renominated William Ely of Franklinville for County Treasurer, adopted resolutions approving the National ticket and platform and adjourned.

The Alleghany County Republican Convention was held at Belmont this afternoon. Charles Ricker was renominated for County Treasurer. The Platt organization of the county defeated the nomination of Fred Robbins to the Assembly. Grant Duke of Wellsville was nominated for State Committeeman. The following delegates were selected to go to the State Convention: W. J. Glenn, Cuba; G. H. Blackman, Wellsville; Charles H. Brown, Belmont; J. J. Merrill, Alfred; Clarence Ricker, Black Creek; W. J. Garwood and W. F. Benjamin, Rushford.

WANT AN AMERICAN SAWMILL.

Japanese Capitalists Send Specifications for Bids.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Aug. 7.—The Menominee Iron Works have made a bid on sawmill machinery for persons who reside in Japan. They, wishing to obtain the machinery, sent word to this city through the Japanese Consul at Tacoma asking the works to make bids at their regular rates.

The specifications call for a full equipment of sawmill machinery, with all the modern appliances and improvements for skillfully sawing lumber. The letter laid great stress on the fact that they wanted labor-saving machinery of the very best quality.

The natives are the only ones interested, and they are pushing the matter with vigor. They want a big band mill, with its accompanying machinery.

SEAL CUTTERS' WINTER STATIONS.

Bering Fleet Will Disperse in October, Leaving the Bear.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 7.—Official notice has been forwarded to the Bering Sea fleet of the stations assigned to the several vessels on the completion of the patrol work.

The Corwin will proceed to San Diego, Cal.; the Rush to San Francisco, the Perry to Astoria, Oregon, and the Bear and the Grant to Port Townsend, Washington.

The Walcott is assigned to duty at Sitka, Alaska, until Nov. 1. On that date she will proceed to New-Whatcom, Washington, and cruise on the northern frontier line of Puget Sound, using the Port of New-Whatcom as a base.

The Bering Sea fleet is expected to dissolve about Oct. 1. All the vessels of the fleet are now cruising in the sea, with the exception of the Bear. She is in the Arctic Ocean. The Bear will come south through Bering Straits about the middle of September, and thence proceed to Unalaska. On her arrival the remainder of the fleet will disperse for southern stations, leaving the Bear to guard the Bering Sea until Dec. 1. The necessity of having at least one vessel remain in the far North until well into the Winter is to guard against a dash of some reckless hunter on the seal rookeries. The Bear in former Winters has been laid up in the harbor of San Francisco. It is understood to be the intention of the Treasury Department that this vessel shall cruise along the Washington coast during the coming Winter months, to render such assistance as may be possible to vessels in distress.

The commanding officers in the Bering Sea fleet are Capt. C. L. Hooper, senior officer; Bear, Capt. F. Tuttle; Rush, Capt. W. H. Roberts; Grant Capt. J. A. Sisum; Perry, Capt. H. D. Smith; Corwin, Capt. W. D. Reath, and Wolcott, Capt. M. L. Phillips.

IT WAS HOT AT PEEKSKILL.

State Soldiers Suffered During the Drills—Trooper Winters's Condition.

STATE CAMP, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The sun poured down on the camp grounds to-day with a fierceness that was unequaled before this year. The men suffered much during the drills. The troopers were in the worst position for after they finished drilling each time to-day they were not at liberty, but had to turn in and care for their horses. During the afternoon Capt. Dodd gave a lecture to the troopers on the art of mastering horses.

The condition of Trooper F. W. Winters, Jr., of Brooklyn, who had his face badly crushed yesterday by a horse stepping upon him after throwing him, was as good as could be expected. But for the heat he might have rested easily. The surgeons say he will recover but will be terribly disfigured for life. His family arrived this morning and will remain at the camp until it is thought safe to move the injured man to Brooklyn or to the mountains.

Batteries Camp at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Hot, weary, and dusty, the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Batteries of the State troops and Battery K of the regular army arrived here at 2:15 this afternoon and went into camp at Nelson Park at the lower end of the village. The march had commenced at 6 o'clock this morning at Van Cortlandt Park, in New-York, and the progress had been unusually good considering the excessive heat. The men were all tired and bored from exposure to the sun and some of them were overcome during the march, but with the exception of George Bradley of the First Battery all recovered after treatment and a rest. Bradley was still suffering when the camp was pitched for the night, but as evening approached he revived and will recover.

MAYOR WURSTER NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Justice Clement Decides He Is Empowered to Refuse a License.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that Mayor Wurster was not in contempt of court for failing to grant the application of the Surf Athletic Club of Coney Island for a theatrical license. The Court had ordered him to grant the license, and, under the advice of Corporation Counsel Burr, the Mayor appealed the finding of the Court. Gen. Jenks, who represented the athletic club, then moved to have the Mayor punished for contempt, claiming that an appeal did not stay the order of the Court.

By Justice Clement's decision it appears that the appeal when taken by a city official like the Mayor, does act as a stay, but that if the appeal was taken by an individual, that the person, unless he had obtained a stay from the courts, would be guilty of contempt of court. Under this ruling the Surf Athletic Club will be unable to get their license, as the appeal will not be heard before October.

Mayor Wurster, when he first refused to grant the license, said he did not intend to be a party to any "slugging" matches, which he would be if he granted the license.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROGRAMME.

The Government Will Permit an Inspection of Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Although no definite action has been taken by the State Department toward welcoming Li Hung Chang on his arrival here early next month, it is known that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are considering the matter, and it is expected that the proposed programme will be in the hands of State Department officials next week.

Under the presumption that the Chinese statesman will be particularly interested in American warships, it has been suggested that the entire North Atlantic squadron should rendezvous at New-York for his inspection. The army also will be given a chance to exhibit itself in some manner.

In Washington apartments have been reserved for the suite at one of the principal hotels. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who will be Li Hung Chang's host during his stay in this city, will be consulted as to the details of all official entertainments. The propriety of designating one or more army and navy officers to attend the Viceroy while in America is also under consideration. This post fell to Commander Davis when the Infanta Eulalie was here three years ago.

A MARRIAGE AT LONG MEADOW.

Physician of Orange Weds a Daughter of the Late Dr. Harding.

LONG MEADOW, Mass., Aug. 7.—Miss Mary Harding of Long Meadow and Dr. Joseph W. Stickler of Orange, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon, in the First Church, here, by the pastor, the Rev. S. G. Barnes, assisted by the Rev. Charles Townsend of Orange. The bride is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Harding, who was pastor of the church.

She was escorted to the altar by her brother, John P. Harding of Springfield. Capt. Harry Littlejohn of Montclair was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Helen B. Walker of Auburndale, Mass. The ushers were Judge Charles B. Storrs and Richard S. Storrs of Orange, Richard Wright of Longmeadow, and Frederick Gray Colton of Brooklyn.

Dr. Stickler is a physician of distinction in Orange and its vicinity. He is an Elder of the Presbyterian Church. He and his bride will sail for Europe to-morrow on the Etruria. They will return in the latter part of October, and make their home in Orange.

Regulars Win at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the Republican primaries held last evening, the following delegates to the Assembly District Convention, that will meet this afternoon in Lincoln Hall, were elected: First Ward—Frank M. Buck and Henry B. Boedecker; Second Ward—Frank N. Tichenor, O. H. Moore, and Daniel Lewis; Third Ward—Edson Lewis, D. W. Whitemore, and D. O. Williams; Fourth Ward—James Rich, William Bailey, and J. H. Jones; Fifth Ward—I. N. Mills and William Archer. The result is said to be a victory for the regular Republican organization.

ST. LOUIS BREAKS RECORD

SHE COMES FROM SOUTHAMPTON IN 6 DAYS 2 HOURS AND 24 MINUTES.

The American-Built Boat Maintains a Speed of 20.867 Knots Throughout the Voyage—Capt. Randle Says She'll Do It in Six Days—Passengers Enthusiastic—Campania and Augusta Victoria Make Fast Trips Across the Ocean.

It was a sort of red-letter day for the ocean greyhounds yesterday. The American Line steamship St. Louis arrived with 400 cabin and 208 steerage passengers, who had been carried from Southampton to New-York in less time than had ever been made between the two ports in the world's history.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, finished a passage little short of a record-breaker, and the Hamburg-American Line steamship Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg via Southampton, beat her own record between Southampton and New-York.

Capt. Walker of the Cunard boat said that, had it not been for fog, which fell him to slow down for several hours toward the end of the voyage, he would have beaten the Lucania's record of 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes. The time of the Campania's passage was 5 days 9 hours 35 minutes. Her speed for five nautical days averaged 534 knots—better than any five days' record ever made.

The Augusta Victoria's time from Southampton was 6 days 18 hours 17 minutes—over an hour better than she had ever done before.

It was the St. Louis's fortune, however, despite mishaps or fog, to break a record. The St. Louis passed the Needles Light, off Southampton Harbor, from which point the records are figured, at 2:02 P. M. on Saturday last. She had just come out of the dry dock at Southampton, and Chief Engineer John Wells had told Chief Engineer Carnegie of the St. Paul, which had arrived and was about going into dry dock, that he was going to take his laurels away from him.

The St. Paul made a record-breaking trip, when on June 6 she arrived here 6 days 5 hours 32 minutes out from Southampton. Carnegie chuckled, as though time and his ship might prove a thing or two.

A smooth sea and light winds Capt. Randle of the St. Louis found as he lost view of the British Isle. It was, in fact, the condition that the man down in the engine room wanted.

Without a Cunarder to set the pace, the chief engineer remembered the chuckle of Carnegie, and he made the boys down below hustle as they never hustled before.

The passengers became interested as they observed the scores of the American racer, and, indeed, became as interested in the revolutions per minute of the big screws, the steam pressure, and the ship's position, as the noonday observations recorded it, as navigator or engineer.

To noon of Aug. 2, 477 knots had been reeled off. Monday noon added 519. Tuesday noon 530 knots were recorded—a record day. Wednesday found the steamship 520 knots further on her course. Thursday noon 519 knots were recorded, and 498 knots brought the St. Louis abreast the Sandy Hook Lightship at 11:26 A. M. yesterday.

That is the home scratch. Time—Six days two hours and twenty-four minutes. Average speed, 20.867 knots per hour. Length of course, 3,080 miles.

The passengers were jubilant, and they rent the air with a cheer as they realized they had participated in a victorious ocean race against time. The crew of the lightship, who keep pretty well posted, knew what had happened, and they responded by tooting their whistle as the St. Louis raced by.

Count de la Motte, the marine observer at Sandy Hook, signaled "Well done," and the St. Louis signaled back her thanks.

The fact that the Cunard boat has not yet arrived was, of course, the source of greatest satisfaction to the officers of the navigation department. The fact that the boat had been driven through the water at greater speed than had the St. Paul, the New-York, or the Paris, or any boat outside the Lucania or Campania—which have 10,000 more horse power than the St. Louis—was the source of satisfaction in the engine room.

With an average pressure of 186 pounds of steam, burning 440 tons of coal a day, an average of ninety revolutions of the screws had been maintained. It took 170 men to keep that up. The men being divided into three watches of 56 each, with four hours on and eight off. Of the men off, these, sixty-six are firemen, forty-eight coal passers, and twenty-one others. The rest are engineers.

Capt. Randle said when the St. Louis reached her dock at 11:30 P. M.: "We shall do it in six days, yet. We were delayed to-day. There was a fog on Tuesday and Wednesday last, lasting fifteen and one-half hour, and another of five hours last night. We had to slow down, keep a double lookout, and ring the bell constantly."

There was a derby also when the half an hour time-check for the engine was stopped to plug a tube in the main condenser.

"The Captain had sent a note of congratulations down to the engineer's office. He read aloud the reply: "I congratulate you on having so good an engineer."

It was signed by the engineer, who had a proper estimate of his own worth and believes in telling the truth.

Once when Wells was engineer of the Paris, Carnegie, then of the New-York, told him he would beat him because he had the best ship. Wells reminded him that he was chief on the New-York when she had made the record. "I don't think so," said he, "but what about it a man?" All of which is meant to show that a good deal of the spe

WATCHING THE LAURADA

THE STEAMER THOUGHT TO BE CARRYING DYNAMITE TO CUBA.

Sailed from Wilmington and Stopped to Receive Cargo from a Tug—Collectors and Revenue Cutters' Captains Receive Special Instructions—Two Engagements in Cuba in Which a Number of Lives Are Reported to Have Been Lost.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Treasury Department to-day sent telegrams to the several Collectors of the Port in Southern Florida and to the Captains of the revenue cutters in those waters, instructing them to keep a lookout for the steamer Lauruda, which cleared from Wilmington, Del., yesterday, and which is supposed to be on a filibustering expedition to Cuba. The Spanish Minister here has filed the information on which the Treasury acted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.—The steamship Lauruda, said to have been sold to the Cubans by the Hart Steamship Company, came up to the mouth of the Christiana Creek yesterday. Deputy Collector of the Port Ayars inspected the steamship after she had been entered as in ballast, and then gave her clearance papers for Port Antonio, Jamaica. She sailed away immediately afterward and passed out to sea.

It is reported that after leaving the mouth of the Christiana the Lauruda was met by the tug Martha, from which it is said she took twenty-eight men and a large number of cases, many of which, it is believed, contained dynamite. The Lauruda had eight large surfboats, in addition to the usual complement of lifeboats.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The cigar manufacturers here continue to oppose the exportation of Cuban leaf tobacco, which was not included in Capt. Gen. Weyler's recent decree against the exportation of tobacco. Gen. Figueras, the American Consul General, has protested against the proposed regulating the details occasioned by the authorities in the dispatch of 1,000 bales of tobacco belonging to American firms. This tobacco has been awaiting shipment since April.

MEXICO, Aug. 7.—Reliable reports having a two hours' fight with Yaqui rebels under Bacasehi, Chief of the Yaquis, were received on the Hermosillo estate, Province of Matamoras, and desperately defended their position. They were finally dislodged and compelled to retreat. Fifty left fourteen dead on the field and carried away many wounded. The Spanish loss was one Lieutenant killed and six private wounded.

It is reported officially that the rebel leader Chano Urrea and thirteen of his followers were killed in a recent engagement at Nolines, in the Manzanillo district. It is also reported that Luis Bonne, another rebel leader was killed in an encounter with the forces of Gen. Sandoval near Guantanamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba.

The Spanish police have captured two men who, they claim, were the authors of the recent dynamite explosion at the Captain General's palace.

DELGADO COMES FROM CAMP.

He Reports that Munitions Reached the Cuban Patriots Safely.

Major Ricardo Delgado, from the camp of Gen. Maceo, arrived at the Cuban Junta yesterday with messages from the Cuban General.

He made the greater part of the voyage from Cuba to Key West in an eleven-foot rowboat, accompanied by Capt. Fernandez Velasco and a fisherman. It was a leaky boat, and they were in it for forty hours. Then they were picked up by the two-masted Norwegian schooner Linda Fursund, which brought them to a point near the Florida coast.

The Mayor said yesterday that he left Gen. Maceo July 12 at Elroble. The wound in the leg from which the General had suffered was then quite healed. He said that all the munitions carried by three expeditions from this country had reached Maceo safely, and that he now had nearly 10,000 men completely armed.

Just before the Major left Maceo, Major Sanz had crossed the trocha with 350 men, without meeting a Spanish soldier.

Major Delgado said that he had but just recovered from bullet wounds in each leg below the knee.

Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma said yesterday that he would like to again warn Cuban sympathizers against one Orlan C. Cohen of Cohen Post Office, Va., who is seeking contributions for Cuba without authority of the Junta.

ANARCHY REIGNS IN CRETE.

Many Christians Murdered by Turks at Heraklion.

ATHENS, Aug. 7.—Notwithstanding the silence of some newspaper correspondents regarding the true situation at Heraklion, (Candia) the principal city of the Island of Crete, private telegrams received here are to the effect that anarchy practically reigns there.

The Turks are committing many excesses against the Christians, not even hesitating at murder. Several Christians have been killed and a number wounded. The report that the Russian Vice Consul has been maltreated is not refuted, and it is added that a Greek named Sarras has also been insulted and roughly handled.

That the situation is critical is evidenced by the fact that the British warship Hood and the French cruiser Ilnois, which have started for Heraklion, are under orders to proceed there with all possible speed.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Athens to the Central News says that old men and women and children have been massacred in Heraklion and that several churches have been pillaged by the mob. The cathedral was attacked, but was stoutly defended by the Christians, who killed many of their assailants.

ENGLISH CABINET WORRIED.

Defeats in the Lords Furnish Themes for Serious Consideration.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Cabinet council was held at noon to-day, at which Lord Salisbury presided.

The Birmingham Post, the organ of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, says that the Cabinet will seriously consider the position created by last night's action of the House of Lords on the Irish Land bill, when several amendments to the bill, which the Government opposed were adopted. The paper adds that the crisis invites the attention of Unionists throughout the country.

The House of Lords to-day passed the Irish Land bill through committee after five hours' further debate. The hostility shown toward the measure was less marked than was expected. Several of the amendments offered were withdrawn. One amendment was rejected by a vote of 59 to 44, the announcement of the result being greeted with cheers, and the vote carried to 46—in opposition to the Government. The report on the committee stage and the third reading of the bill are fixed for Monday next.

FRUIT DAMAGED BY POOR BOXES.

Poor Prices for California Products Realized at London.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Another auction of California fruit was held to-day, at which the offerings were generally overripe. One lot of Bartlett pears was in very bad condition, and realized only from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per box. Other pears in better condition brought from 4s. to 6s. 5d. per box. There was a wide range in the prices paid for peaches, they ranging from 2s. to 7s. 6d. per box. Plums sold for 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. The handlers of fruit here say that its poor condition was due to the style of boxes in which it was shipped, they being so constructed that there was no ventilation.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The programme mapped out for the party of American pilgrims in Rome was concluded last evening by a discourse by Father William O'Connell, Rector of the American College in Rome, in the college church. The pilgrims will visit the cathedral at Orleans to-day.

—President Cleveland has charged Ambassador Uhl to express to Emperor William his sympathy with his Majesty and the German people for the loss of the German gunboat Iltis.

—Twelve persons lost their lives through the burning of a gilding factory in Christiania, Norway.

—The Dundee steamer Scotia has started on an expedition to the Kara Sea.

—Li Hung Chang will sail for New-York on the St. Louis Aug. 22.

EIGHT PASSENGERS INJURED.

Two Trolley Cars Strike a Truck on the Coney Island Route.

Two trolley cars of the Nassau Electric Railroad system struck a truck in Ocean avenue, near Avenue V, Brooklyn, last evening, and as a result eight persons were more or less injured.

Following is a list of the injured:

MORRISSEY, JOHN, 18 Monroe Place, shock; went home.

MORRISSEY, Mrs. JOHN, 18 Monroe Place, shock; went home.

MORRISSEY, Miss MARY, 18 Monroe Place; leg and knee bruised; went home.

NELSON, FREDERICK C., forty-four years old, a broker, 176 East Fifteenth Street, this city, arm and leg bruised; went home in carriage.

NELSON, Mrs. FREDERICK, leg sprained; went home with husband in carriage.

NOLAN, THOMAS, motorman Car 749, dislocation of knee; Seney Hospital.

SNEDEKER, Mrs. J. S., 375 Twelfth Street, fracture of left leg; Seney Hospital.

VREELAND, THEODORE, 109 Third Street, leg and back injured; went home.

The truck belonged to Thomas Couzille of Forty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue, Brooklyn, and was loaded with beer. It was driven by Theodore Vreeland of 109 Third Street, and with him were Mrs. Edward Colgan of 203 Luquer Street and Frank Mills of 277 Reid Avenue. They were on the way to Emmons Grove.

It was about 10:40 o'clock when the truck was struck by Car 749 of the Nassau system, in charge of Motorman Thomas Nolan of 78 Jerome Avenue and Conductor Michael Ryan of 197 Hamburg Avenue. The truck was thrown in front of Car 749 of the same line, in charge of Motorman Dennis Malone of 1,655 Broadway. The truck was crushed between the cars and was totally wrecked. One horse was killed outright, and the other was injured so badly that he had to be killed. Vreeland was injured slightly in leaping from the truck, but Mills and Mrs. Colgan escaped uninjured. Motorman Nolan was knocked off his car and his knee was dislocated.

ANOTHER TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

A Brooklyn Broadway Car Strikes a Wagon, Injuring Three Persons.

Broadway Trolley Car No. 339 of the Nassau system collided at Thirty-seventh Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue with a wagon last evening and demolished the wagon, injuring the following persons:

LAMBRAUN, ALBERT, thirty-five years old, 129 Fortieth Street.

LAMBRAUN, GEORGE, twenty-nine years old, 129 Forty-third Street.

ROGERS, LEONARD, seven years old, 165 Fifty-seventh Street.

There were no arrests.

Only One Injured This Time.

Trolley Car 416 of the Third Avenue line, belonging to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, ran into an ice cream wagon at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street last evening. William Farrell, the driver of the wagon, was thrown into the street and received severe injuries to his head. He was taken home.

FACTORY INSPECTORS ARRAIGNED.

Bakers Say They Do Not Enforce the Law for Clean Bakeries.

Branch 165 of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, which has over 400 members in this city, held a mass meeting last night at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, to condemn the manner in which they are being treated by the State Factory Inspectors.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph Fisher, who explained the complaint of the bakers.

He said that the men in the union were tired of the manner in which they are being treated by their employers in being compelled to work in shops that were being conducted in defiance of the rules of the Factory Inspectors. The latter, he said, had not paid any attention to them, and they were compelled to call this meeting and openly proclaim the facts of the matter.

"The bakers of this city," he said, "are compelled to work in shops that are much smaller than the law requires, which is, that the ceiling shall be at least 8 feet from the floor. They are also compelled to work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day instead of ten, according to the law, which went into effect on July 1."

Mr. Fisher further went on to say that the law also distinctly reads that no animal but a cat shall be allowed in a shop, and in many cases at the present time the owners of the bakeries allow dogs and other animals to remain in the bakeshops. The men are also, on account of the small salary they receive, compelled to sleep in the same places where the baking is done.

"This is distinctly against the law," said Mr. Fisher, "and is a matter that the Board of Health should look after."

Speeches were made by Rudolph Modest of Cigarmakers' International Union No. 90; Henry Weismann, National Secretary of the International Bakers' Union; Joshua Schudel, Assistant National Secretary of the International Bakers' Union, and Dennis J. Hanlon, Factory Inspector and President of Bakers' Union No. 89.

Resolutions were offered and adopted asking the State Factory Inspectors to look into the affairs of the bakers, and asking that the Board of Health co-operate with them in enforcing the health laws.

Music for the meeting was furnished gratis by the Manhattan Musical Union.

Charged with Conspiracy.

The case of the Government against Jeremiah and John Brosnan, Patrick McGuire, Ernest Noach, and Robert McMath, who are charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States in the construction of a wall at the Naval Hospital, came up in the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Engineer Pringle testified that the wall was not properly laid and that no mortar had been used in many places. Joseph Underbrandt of this city, who mixed the mortar, testified that when the Inspectors were not present the stones were laid without mortar, but it was always used when the Inspectors were present.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Maurice Grau.

—EVERETT—Archbishop P. A. Feehan of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Lord and Lady Brayo of England.

—WESTMINSTER—William E. Quinby, United States Minister to the Netherlands.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckle of Ohio.

—CLARENDON—Augustine Heard, formerly United States Minister to Corea.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman and Judge Edward S. Isham of Chicago.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Wallace T. Foote of Fort Henry, N. Y., and H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago.

—WINDSOR—Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin, Cornelius N. Bliss and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murray Swinyard.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—9:10 A. M.—140 Alexander Avenue, Edward Hughes; damage, $15.

—10:30 A. M.—Pier 14, East River; damage trifling.

—1:05 P. M.—430 West Twelfth Street, H. B. Campbell & Co., storage; damage slight.

—8:10 P. M.—9 East Seventy-fourth Street, Henry Sloan, dwelling; no damage.

—8:40 P. M.—Union Square and Fifteenth Street, Union Square Hotel; damage, $50.

—8:59 P. M.—332 East Twenty-ninth Street, Mark Klein, tenement; no damage.

Departures for European Shores.

Among the passengers booked on the vessels of the transatlantic fleet which sail to-day are the following:

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Veendam, for Rotterdam—William E. Quinby, United States Minister to The Hague; Mrs. Quinby, and Miss Quinby.

North German Lloyd Steamship Saale, for Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Boutillier.

Cunard Line Steamship Etruria, for Liverpool—James B. Clarkson, Major and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Miss Mary A. Robb, and T. H. Wilson.

French Line Steamship La Bourgogne, for Havre—Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Coleman, Charles Gunn, and E. A. Gibson.

THREE DEATHS FROM HEAT

MANY PERSONS PROSTRATED IN THIS CITY.

A Day of High Temperature, Followed by Showers Grateful to Man and Beast and Lower Temperature—Horses Lost by the Public Works and Street Cleaning Departments—Change in the Hours of Work of Public Servants.

Although the mercury did not climb up quite as high yesterday as on Thursday, the combination of high temperature and intense humidity made the day a memorable one. There were showers late in the afternoon, light in the upper part of the city and heavy down town, which were grateful to man and beast.

Many people were prostrated by the heat, and three deaths were reported in this city.

Forecaster Dunn's thermometer, in the top of the Manhattan Building, registered 76° at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while the humidity was 87 per cent.

Both heat and humidity then seemed to go into partnership to torture humanity. The mercury had climbed up to 81° at 9 o'clock, and in another hour it had risen to 84°, while the proportion of humidity had reached 93 per cent. The piercing rays of the sun beat down through an unclouded sky, heating up the pavements and sidewalks until the streets became as hot and oppressive as so many Russian baths. Very many men upon the streets appeared without any waistcoats, and many walked along with their coats on their arms.

The atmosphere gradually became somewhat hazy in the afternoon, although there were hardly any indications of coming relief in the sky. A few light streaks of cloud appeared about 3 o'clock P. M., and they gradually increased until about 4:30 o'clock, when the grateful rain fell—light up town and heavily down town. The rain continued for about half an hour, and was followed in the evening by occasional showers and some lightning and thunder.

The thermometer registered 88° at 2:45 o'clock, but after the rain it dropped to 72°. Then it rose again to 86° at 6 o'clock. It fell to 81° at 7 o'clock, and to 76° at 8:30. The total amount of the rainfall was 0.62 inches.

The prostrations by the heat were greater than on Thursday, but the deaths were fewer.

The Dead.

Deaths from the heat were reported as follows:

MEEHAN, WILLIAM, a longshoreman; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS, twenty-six years old, of 128 Eighth Avenue, prostrated in front of 579 Robbins Avenue; died before the arrival of an ambulance; body taken to Morrisania Station House.

RONAN, PATRICK; died at his home, at 50 Vestry Street.

Prostrations.

The following prostrations were reported:

BAKER, FRANK, thirty-two years old, of 303 Fifth Street, overheated at Spruce and Nassau Streets; went home.

BANBLUNK, HORACE, twenty-four years old, colored, of 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, overcome in front of 57 Lawrence Street; Manhattan Hospital.

BEDERGUCK, GEORGE, fifty years old, of 513 Fifth Street, overcome at his home; St. Francis's Hospital.

CARLIN, FRANK, fifty years old, of 32 Morningside Park, succumbed opposite 76 King Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

COLLINS, JOHN, thirty years old, of 155 Cherry Street, prostrated at Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

CROKE, JAMES, twenty-eight years old, of 1,023 Second Avenue, overcome at 220 East Fifty-sixth Street; Flower Hospital.

CUNNERY, MARTIN, thirty-eight years old, of 829 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, prostrated at 65 East Eighteenth Street; Bellevue.

DUBEINS, JOHN, twenty-nine years old, of 213 East Fortieth Street; Fordham Hospital.

DAKE, HENRY, thirty-three years old, prostrated at home, at 27 Marion Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DURAND, CHARLES, twenty-one years old, of North Bergen, N. J., overcome at 133 West Twenty-third Street; New-York Hospital.

ECKERT, GEORGE, thirty-one years old, of 240 East Nineteenth Street, prostrated at 616 First Avenue; Bellevue.

FLAGG, HARRY, twenty-eight years old, of 140 Madison Street; Bellevue.

FORD, LUKE, thirty-eight years old, of 128 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, prostrated at 78 Greenwich Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

GAILLONEY, THOMAS, of 435 West Fifty-fourth Street, overcome at 612 West Sixty-second Street; taken home.

GESHMAN, HARRY, twenty-three years old, of 115 East Ninety-second Street, overcome at 681 Broadway; went home.

HERMAN, BRIDGET, forty years old, of 314 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, prostrated at South Ferry; Hudson Street Hospital.

HIGGINS, GEORGE, forty-four years old, of 1,405 Avenue A, prostrated at 162 East Sixtieth Street; Flower Hospital.

HOARE, JAMES, fifty-eight years old, overcome at 49-51 Park Place; Hudson Street Hospital.

JAMES, JAMES H., forty-three years old, of 447 West Forty-first Street, overcome at 558 West Forty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

KEEGAN, BRIDGET, sixty years old, of Montclair, N. J., overcome at 10 Barclay Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

KEISER, GOMI, twenty-eight years old, of 507 West Forty-third Street, overcome at 631 West Twenty-seventh Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

KESSLER, JOHN, aged seventeen, of 58 Columbia Street, prostrated at 34 Bowery; St. Vincent's Hospital.

LADEUM, CHARLES, forty-seven years old, of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, prostrated at Pier 24 North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

McCUE, PATRICK, forty years old, of 40 Hamilton Street, overcome at Pier 40 East River; Gouverneur Hospital.

McGUIRE, MICHAEL, thirty years old, of 207 East Forty-fourth Street, overcome at residence; Flower Hospital.

McMANUS, MARTIN, thirty-eight years old, of 236 West Fortieth Street, overcome by the heat at the Forty-ninth Street Station-house; North Avenue Elevated road went below.

MEISNER, JOSEPH, thirty-five years old, of 344 East Thirty-ninth Street, prostrated in front of 307 East Twenty-second Street; Bellevue Hospital.

MEYERS, THEODORE, twenty-seven years old, of 16 Ninth Avenue, prostrated at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; Bellevue Hospital.

MILLER, FRANK, twenty years old, of Webster and Ely Avenues, Long Island City, overcome at 22 West Thirty-first Street; New-York Hospital.

MORA, JOHN, twenty-eight years old, of 335 West Thirty-ninth Street, overcome at Finch's Brewery, 224 West Thirty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MULLIN, WILLIAM, fifty-five years old, of 124 Roosevelt Street, prostrated at 25 Rector Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MURTHA, PATRICK, twenty-nine years old, of 372 Cherry Street, prostrated at home; Gouverneur Hospital.

RYBERG, C. A., sixty-five years old, of Jamaica, L. I., overcome at Grand Street Ferry; Gouverneur Hospital.

SHIEBEL, LOUIS, forty-six years old, of 349 West Fortieth Street; prostrated at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

SMITH, JAMES, forty-three years old, of 722 East Ninth Street; overcome at 179 Delancey Street; left for home.

SOMMERS, ANDREW, forty-five years old, of 315 East Thirty-fourth Street; overcome at Forty-third Street and First Avenue; went home.

WARNER, HORATIO N., sixty-five years old, of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street; prostrated at Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; Bellevue Hospital.

WISHER, WILLIAM, thirty-six years old; overcome at King's Bridge Road and Sedgwick Avenue; Fordham Hospital.

As a result of the heat, the Public Works Department lost six horses through prostration. Commissioner Collis has, in view of the hot weather, ordered his men to change their hours of work. While the heat continues, the men will work from 7 in the morning until 11 o'clock, and then rest until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they will resume work until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Street Cleaning Department has thus far lost four horses and two men from the heat. The men were William McCarthy, attached to Stable B, and Edward Doyle, a cartman. Both men and horses died while at work.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The thermometer to-day reached a maximum temperature of 95°, 1° lower than yesterday, when the highest temperature so far this Summer was reached. There were thirty-one cases of prostration recorded by the police to-day and three deaths.

DR. WEINHOLTZ DIES OF SUNSTROKE

Overcome by Thursday's Heat and Dies While Asleep.

Dr. Charles H. Weinholtz of 157 East Eighty-second Street died at his home yesterday noon of sunstroke.

He had a large practice that kept him busy. He worked unusually hard on Thursday, and suffered greatly from the heat. At night he was thoroughly exhausted. He retired about 11 P. M., but was unable to sleep, and at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he arose and went to the dining room and smoked a cigar, hoping it would soothe his nerves. He then returned to bed and fell asleep.

About 5:30 o'clock Mrs. Weinholtz was awakened by her husband's heavy breathing. She tried to arouse him, but was unable to do so, and summoned Dr. Charles L. Weiher, who found Dr. Weinholtz unconscious and in an extremely critical condition. Dr. Weiher tried in every way to revive Dr. Weinholtz, and at 9 o'clock summoned Dr. S. Tynberg. After consultation, they agreed that the symptoms were similar to colonal poisoning, though Mrs. Weinholtz was certain her husband had not taken any drug. The doctors, however, called in consultation Drs. Flynn, Feinberg, Rosethal, Miller, Cohn, and Lyle.

These physicians all inclined to the belief that Dr. Weinholtz was suffering from the heat; but, in order that no mistake might be made, they treated him for drug poisoning. In spite of their efforts Dr. Weinholtz gradually sank, and expired about noon without having regained consciousness.

"It is true," said Dr. Tynberg yesterday afternoon to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that Dr. Weinholtz bought some sulphonal Wednesday night at a neighboring drug store, but he did not buy enough to kill a person. Nor is there any reason to believe that he took any of it to induce sleep. Any theory of suicide is absurd. Dr. Weinholtz was happy and prosperous. His home life was all that could be desired. It is my belief, and the belief of all the other doctors who attended him, that he died of sunstroke."

Dr. Weinholtz was forty-eight years old. He was born in Richmond, Va., and was graduated from the New-York Medical College in 1883, and had ever since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He belonged to no church. His body will be cremated.

BROOKLYN SURGEONS BUSY.

Many Cases of Prostration Reported About the City.

The ambulance surgeons of Brooklyn had a lively time yesterday answering calls for persons who were prostrated by the heat. The following record of prostrations was on file at Police Headquarters:

BEIRNE, MICHAEL, thirty-six years old, 549 Gates Avenue; prostrated at his home.

CONNORS, DANIEL, sixty-six years old, of 142 North Second Street; prostrated at the foot of South Eleventh Street; Eastern District Hospital.

DILLON, JACOB, twenty-eight years old, of 751 Atlantic Avenue; prostrated on Fulton Street, not removed.

DOYLE, PATRICK, thirty-five years old, of 525 Warren Street; prostrated on Columbia Street; Long Island College Hospital.

FANROSTI, CASMIS, thirty-six years old, of 82 North Fifth Street; prostrated in the cigar-house foot of South Second Street; Eastern District Hospital.

FRANZ, THEODORE, thirty-four years old, of Johnson Avenue; prostrated on Knickerbocker Avenue; St. Catherine's Hospital.

KELLY, JOHN, thirty-six years old, of Third Avenue; prostrated on Ninety-first Street; not removed.

LYONS, JOHN, sixty-five years old, of Underhill Avenue and Pacific Street; prostrated at Halsey Street and Nostrand Avenue; St. Mary's Hospital.

MACIOWOSKI, WILLIAM, nineteen years old, of 153 North Second Street; prostrated by the heat in the sugarhouse at the foot of South First Street; Eastern District Hospital.

MATTHEWS, HUMPHREY, thirty years old, of 61 President Street; prostrated at the Harbeck stores; St. Peter's Hospital.

MAURER, THEODORE, forty-two years old, of 177 Flood Street; prostrated in the bakery at 671 Fulton Street; Cumberland Street Hospital.

MEYER, FREDERICK, thirty-five years old, of 254 Sixth Street; prostrated on Hicks Street; Long Island College Hospital.

McPARTLAND, MICHAEL, twelve years old; prostrated in front of his home, 552 Hicks Street.

MORSKY, ANDREW, twenty-eight years old, of 58 Box Street; prostrated on Oakland Street; Eastern District Hospital.

MULLEN, MICHAEL, fifty-two years old, of 52 Congress Street; prostrated on Columbia Street; St. Peter's Hospital.

RULAND, WILLIAM, thirty-five years old, of Broadway; prostrated on Sandford Street; Cumberland Street Hospital.

STAGENSTOY, ADAM, of 81 South Seventh Street; taken ill from the heat in the sugarhouse at the foot of South First Street; taken home.

IN HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY.

Much Suffering from the Heat—The Cases of Prostration.

The effects of the heat were more severely felt in Jersey City and Hoboken yesterday than on any previous day. Several cases of prostration were reported, one of which will prove fatal. That was the case of an unknown man, who was found unconscious in Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

James Dugan, thirty-five years old, of 225 Willow Avenue, was prostrated in Fourth Street; John Lyons, forty years old, in Newark Street, and John McFarland of 233 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, at the ferry. They were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. All will recover.

David Healy of 109 Ninth Street, Jersey City, was prostrated at the Erie docks. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital. Frank Stevenson, eighteen years old, of 93 Garland Avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated at the Central Railroad Station. He was removed to the City Hospital. Both will recover.

HOT DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Thermometer Registers 103 Degrees of Heat—Ten Deaths.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Intense heat prevailed. The mercury touched 103°. Ten deaths and forty-two prostrations are reported.

Reports from various points throughout Missouri, Arkansas, Eastern Kansas, Southern Iowa, Southern Illinois, and Indiana state that the present hot spell is the highest recorded in many years. In Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas great apprehension is felt for the corn crop, much of the late planting being burned up by the continuous heat.

Several towns in Kansas and Arkansas are suffering from ice famine. At Eureka Springs, Iowa, ice is selling at $40 per ton and adjacent towns are similarly affected. Railroad men in Missouri and Illinois are the greatest sufferers from the heat. At Hannibal, Mo., the construction train forces are greatly depleted, and men are being constantly employed to take the places of those who have succumbed to the weather.

Heatstroke While Driving.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Van Buren, a wealthy real estate holder of New-York, who resides during the Summer at Loantaka Terrace, on the outskirts of this place, was prostrated by the heat yesterday while seated in her carriage in South Street. Mrs. Van Buren was conveyed to her home, where she received medical attention. She will recover.

Ninety-Six in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—The hot wave has returned, and the thermometer at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon registered 96°, with but little air stirring.

Accident to a Funeral Party.

Trolley Car No. 776 of the Nassau Company, while crossing the Eastern Parkway at Nostrand Avenue, shortly before noon yesterday, ran into a coach that was in a funeral procession on its way to Holy Cross Cemetery. Michael Kain, the driver, of 195 Adams Street, was thrown off the seat and received a scalp wound and other injuries. The coach was upset and the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. James McKanan of 138 Dean Street, were thrown out. Mr. McKanan received internal injuries and his wife was bruised on the head.

Hotel Dining Room Fire.

A curtain in the family dining room of the Union Square Hotel blew over a gas jet last night and caught fire. Five of the waiters who had not left the building tore the curtain down, trampling it on the carpet until the blaze was put out. None of the guests learned of the occurrence until after the fire was extinguished.

MOVING ON THE ENEMY

CANDIDATE BRYAN STARTS ON HIS JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

Declares that He Would Have Preferred to Receive the Notification of His Nomination at His Home, but Believes It His Duty to Go into the Heart of the Hostile Territory—Will Be Coached by Mr. Bland.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Mr. Bryan and his party reached Omaha at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The trip was made without incident, except at Albright and South Omaha, where crowds assembled and cheered Mr. Bryan.

At the station here a couple of hundred persons had gathered, and with a number of them Mr. Bryan shook hands. The train remained at Omaha fifty minutes, and Mr. Bryan spent the time in and about the station.

Before leaving Lincoln, Mr. Bryan made a brief speech, in which he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In ordinary times I would have desired to have had the notification take place at my home. But this is not an ordinary campaign, and I felt that the cause should rise above any personal desires we might have, and therefore expressed the desire to be notified in New-York, so that our cause might first be presented in the heart of what now seems to be the enemy's country, but which we hope to occupy before the campaign is over. [Great applause and cheering.]

I appreciate the kindness which my neighbors have shown, and all I can say is, whether I meet your approval or not, I shall do my duty as I see it and accept all consequence which may follow. [Enthusiastic cheers and applause.]

Mr. Bryan will arrive in Chicago to-morrow and will be joined there by R. P. Bland, who will act as his "coach" during the Eastern tour.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Candidate Bryan ended up seven hours of campaigning through Nebraska and Iowa at Des Moines to-night. The train on which Mr. Bryan was a passenger pulled into the station here at 9:30 o'clock.

Attached to the train were four special cars containing a large contingent of free-silver men from Des Moines—Democrats, Populists, and bolting Republicans composing the advance guard of free-silver enthusiasts from this city who joined Mr. Bryan at Stuart, fifty miles west.

About 1,000 persons were at the railway station here to meet the nominee. Carriages were in waiting, and these conveyed Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and the members of the local Reception Committee to the Tabernacle, the largest hall in the city.

So great was the crowd in the streets that the political clubs that had assembled at the station to escort Mr. Bryan to the Tabernacle could not form in line, and were obliged to proceed as best they could to the scene of the demonstration.

The seating capacity of the Tabernacle is 4,500, and every chair was occupied. When Mr. Bryan, escorted by ex-Gov. Boies, appeared on the platform, there was a wild demonstration, closely approaching that in the Coliseum in Chicago when Mr. Bryan made his cross and crown speech.

Mr. Boies introduced Mr. Bryan, and the nominee made a ten-minute speech.

After the speechmaking, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went to the Kirkwood House and retired at once in order to get a good rest preparatory to the early start for Chicago in the morning.

Bryan's first speech in Iowa was made at Avoca. Previous to reaching that place he had shaken hands with crowds at Council Bluffs and Neola. A large and persistent crowd greeted the nominee at Atlantic, and Mr. Bryan addressed them. He said:

I simply have time to thank you for the compliment which you pay, in so far as it is a compliment, and to express my appreciation of the interest which you show. It gratifies me to see American people taking an interest when American interests are at stake.

I do not know what the faces of these people the first thought that rises in my mind is that they believe the United States is able to have a financial policy of its own without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. And that is all I care to say at this time. When that question is up there are no other questions until it is settled. I thank you for your attention.

At Stuart Mr. Bryan made a speech that delayed the stop of the train beyond the four minutes allowed by the schedule. At one time when he attempted to end the speech there were cries of "Go on!" and "Never mind the bugs." This reference to the thousands of gnats which formed a pestiferous halo around the nominee's head caused great laughter, and Mr. Bryan also laughing good-naturedly, went on. His remarks follow:

It is a good omen when the people, upon whom rest the responsibilities of government, by such gatherings as these express the interest which they feel in the campaign. There is no other country where the people are so free or where the Government derives its powers so directly from the consent of the governed, and our people have never in any emergency failed to prove themselves equal to the occasion.

I am an optimist. I believe not only in the capacity of the people for self-government, but that they will rise equal to all emergencies. In the American people, regardless of party, there is a patriotism which is never appealed to in vain.

Whether it be peace or war, when duty calls, the people respond, and they respond in such a way as to leave no question as to their love of country and their love of mankind.

In my judgment no campaign has come before the people of this country in time of peace since our National history began when so much depended upon the struggle. I beg you as you love your country, to study these questions. I beg you, each for yourself, to find where your duty lies, and fulfil it as your duty like citizens who appreciate the responsibilities of government.

Parties are but instruments, and when people say they owe something to a party, let them remember that parties owe higher duties to the people that owe to parties; and that when any party arrays itself against the interests of the great common people of this country that it forfeits the confidence and is undeserving of the support of any man, no matter to what party he belongs.

There is a paramount issue in this campaign. I care not whether you believe in free silver or oppose it, you must agree with me that the money question right now rises up and overshadows all other questions. They talk about the silver craze dying out. They have been burying the silver question every year now for twenty years, and it is more alive this year than it ever was before.

Why is it they can't bury it? I say this silver question is based upon great principles and you can't settle any question until you settle it right. We ask you to settle this question right, and we believe you will settle it by restoring the gold and silver standard of the Constitution.

There was nothing in this talk to help anybody understand the silver question, but the crowd cheered just the same.

The Colored Republicans Meet.

The West Side Colored Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District held a ratification meeting at its rooms, 231 West Sixty-first Street, last evening, and about 100 colored electors of the district took advantage of the occasion to boom the Republican National ticket. Much enthusiasm was shown. Robert Harris, President, and P. A. Walton, Chairman of the club, shared the duties of presiding officer. Ex-Police Justice C. N. Falator, who had promised to speak sent a note of regret. The list of speakers included Lemuel E. Quigg, Moses G. Byers, William R. Davis, editor of The New-York Republican; R. H. Black, and C. F. Butler, Chairman of the Colored County Republican Committee.

De Roy Dies of His Injuries.

Walter L. De Roy, the colored cook of the schooner John F. Kranz, who, in assisting to weigh and stow away anchor, on the vessel's deck, was caught in the rapidly moving coil of rope on the morning of July 25, died at the Hudson Street Hospital last night.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Department of Marine and Fisheries, Canada, has been advised that the British barkentine William Geake has been wrecked at Bryon Island, one of the group of Magdalen Islands. The crew, according to the advices, are still on the wreck. The department will send a steamer to their assistance. The Geake was on her way from the West India Islands to Montreal. She belongs in Liddeford, England.

—The American ship Santa Clara, about which there has been considerable anxiety, arrived at San Francisco Thursday, 172 days from this city, with a cargo of general merchandise. Fifteen per cent. reinsurance was paid on her prior to her arrival. Capt. Fuller reports that he had an uneventful voyage, being delayed off the Horn by adverse winds and currents. He saw nothing of the City of Philadelphia.

—Prizes were awarded for plans for a $1,000,000 State Capitol building, in Helena, Montana, Thursday. George R. Mann of St. Louis won the first prize, of $5,000; Cass Gilbert of St. Paul the second, of $1,500; Strange & Strent of Los Angeles the third, of $1,000, and F. J. Lauritzen the fourth, of $500. Fifty-nine plans were in competition.

When you reach home worn out with over work, or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with POND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—ADV.

ROBBED IN THE YOSEMITE.

E. N. Taller's Experience with a Robber in a Gunnysack Helmet.

That travel has its drawbacks E. N. Taller of this city can well testify. Mr. Taller lives at 11 Washington Square North. He is fond of traveling in certain civilized portions of the habitable globe, but he does not care particularly for exploring the hidden beauties of the Yosemite Valley.

Mr. Taller has been through the Yosemite Valley, and a denizen of that wild freak of natural scenery has been "through" him. He had the novel experience, for a New-Yorker, of looking down the barrel of a revolver while the holder of the weapon relieved him of his watch and such money and other valuables as he happened to have on his person.

The robbery occurred on June 18, a short distance from Raym

COLONIA AND QUEEN MAB

WON THE GOELET CUPS IN THE RACE OFF NEWPORT.

A Pretty Contest, Though Fewer Yachts Than Usual Were Entered This Year—Perfect Day for a Race and a Steady Southwesterly Breeze Sent the Yachts Flying Over the Course—Quisetta Meets an Accident at the Start.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Clarence A. Postley and Nathaniel L. Francis to-day added two handsome pieces of silver to their collection of trophies. Mr. Postley's Colonia won the thousand-dollar cup for schooners, and Mr. Francis's cutter Queen Mab the five-hundred-dollar cup for single-masted vessels, given by Ogden Goelet.

The races were well worth witnessing, in spite of the fact that the number of starters was much smaller than it has been for several years. It was a perfect day for a race. A steady southwesterly breeze sent the yachts over the course. It was a nice whole sail breeze and its force can be judged by the fact that the Colonia ran the eighteen miles on the second leg in 1 hour 55 minutes, and made the six miles reach on the last leg in 40 minutes 30 seconds.

The Colonia sailed a splendid race from start to finish. She had to allow lots of time, but started out well and had the race won at the end of the windward work. Six schooners and three single-stickers started, and the owners, racing lengths, and time allowances are as follows:

SLOOPS.

Yachts and Owners.	Length.	Allowance.
Queen Mab, N. L. Francis	63.25	....
Wasp, E. L. Ripley	64.97	10:26
Carmita, H. Crawford	64.98	10:36
SCHOONERS.		
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.52	....
Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell	90.07	1:45
Marguerite, H. W. Lamb	89.43	6:44
Iroquois, H. C. Rose	88.28	7:20
Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	87.42	12:05
Elsemarie, J. Berre King	74.07	19:32

The Quissetta, H. W. Harris's new schooner, met with a mishap just at the start which put her out of the race and caused no end of disappointment. Just after the starting signal had been given the throat-halliard block carried away, and the big mainsail came down with a run. It was too late to attempt to repair the damage, and the Quissetta had to put back. The meeting of the Quissetta and the Amorita in the race had been looked forward to, since the yachts had started and no one was sorrier at the mishap than W. Gould Brokaw, the owner of the Amorita.

While six yachts started in the schooner race, there were really only three that had any chance to win the cup, unless by a big fluke. The Elsemarie did not do as well as was expected and some good judges thought Mr. Maxwell made the mistake by pinching his boat, and so killed her speed. The Amorita sailed a remarkably good race, and did particularly well in the windward work.

At one time, when off the Narragansett Pier shore, the Amorita had worked quite close to the Emerald, but then had a little streak of bad luck by getting under the lee of the shore and losing the wind. The other three schooners—the Iroquois, Marguerite, and Elsemarie—sailed a private match race, and a very pretty race it was. They were very close together from start to finish, and at the end the Marguerite won.

The Queen Mab made the third fastest time over the course, and was beautifully handled from start to finish. The Wasp had a mishap just before the start. She was run into by the steamer Viking. The Viking's bowsprit had been broken. It is to be hoped that owners of yachts that are not racing will not keep out of the way of the racers. At the outer mark the Peerless got in the way of the Queen Mab, and forced that boat to bear off her course to avoid a collision.

Goelet Cup day is one of the events of the season at Newport, and every one who could get out to see the races did so, and those who could not occupied points of vantage on the land. Castle Hill was crowded and crews were on the Dumplings and Fort Adams watching the big fleet go out. The scene in the New-York Yacht Club station was a very busy one. Carriages were continually driving up with guests for the yachts and launches, and flags were kept busy carrying them out to the yachts. The outlook then for a race was not very bright. Not a breath of air was stirring; it was hazy and unfavorable both toward it touching a breeze came from the southward. It soon increased in strength and held true all day. At Brenton's Reef Lightship, where the yachts were started, was a big fleet.

Among the yachts noticed were M. O. D. Gorden's new steamer Sovereign, Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, Robert Ballantyne's Eleanor, James Stillman's Sapphire, Henry Walter's Narada, F. G. Bourne's Reverie, John R. Drexel's Sultana, George Lauderbach Ronald's Elfrya, Eugene Higgins's Oneota, E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Fred W. Vanderbilt's Commodore, E. D. Morgan's May, Henry Sloane's Hermosa, Oliver Belmont's Sussquehana, John A. Hamm's Emblem, A. J. Cassatt's Enterprise, E. R. Sheldon's Black Pearl, Mr. Fish's Barracouta, Charles Osgood's Narwhal, A. Van Santvoord's Clergent, W. H. and G. P. Russel's Forget-Me-Not, J. M. Forbes's Wild Duck, Henry Russel Harbeson's Wizard, Ward S. Ward's Shamrock, H. S. Hovey's Fortuna II, M. Gillig's Ramona, Tracy Dow's Alaska, D. Amory's Philomena, Arthur Carlin's Puzzle, C. W. Harkness's Peerless, W. H. Forbes's Merlin, and J. Malcolm Forbes's Volunteer; Aida, Jessica, Wayfarer, Neoka, Ben Ree, Xyla, Edna, Edward Willard, Dilent, Day Star, Shearwater, and Rajah. There were several big excursion steamers and tugs.

The guests on ex-Commodore Gerry's Electra were Messrs. Prescott Lawrence, Julian K. Kennedan, J. P. Kennedan, Thomas Cushing of Boston, H. Mortimer Brooks, Charles K. Wilmerding, ex-Surveyor Dalell, Steering of Washington, Stephen Peabody, William Dater, Elihu Dyer, William Osgood, Buchanan Winthrop, Casimir De Rhau, Count Stetotpral of Germany, William Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Heber R. Bishop, Chief Justice Gray of the Court of Appeals of New-York State, Leslie Cotton, W. W. Sherman, Clerk of the Boards, Judge Douglass of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, Le Comte Frederic of France, and Stephen Chase of Boston.

One of the jolliest parties was on the Emblem. Mr. Hanan is one of the most popular yachtsmen in the country. To-day he had with him the famous "Sans Water Band" of the Amorita. This famous orchestra is composed of Oscar Smith, who plays the flute; Kenneth Murchison, who operates on the saxophone; G. D. Petrie, organist, and Clifford Smith, who plays the violin. The other members of this band had to remain on the Amorita and help sail her, and their places were taken by John Hanan, drum, and E. F. Howes, cymbals. The concert began after luncheon and lasted until the yacht came to anchor. Frank E. Tuning and George W. Randall rendered some fine songs. Each member of the orchestra is an artist.

After the races the Emblem serenaded some of the yachts, among them being the Colonia, Ramona, Amorita, Sylvia, and the French warship Dubourdieu. The Frenchmen were treated to the "Marseillaise," and they responded with cheers and dipping of their ensign. The Ramona has a famous band called "The Never-Sleep Band." On the boast "drags" are the words "We fear no music but the Sleep Band," and when the Emblem serenaded they turned out in full force and returned the compliment. Others on board the Emblem were Col. W. Hester, Ernest Staples, E. A. Howe, George W. Randall, Arthur Gibb, Arthur Moore, Wendell Baker, Chauncey Marshall, Edwin R. Thomson, and Percy D. Taylor.

When the racers reached the starting line it was seen that the Regatta Committee had hoisted a signal with the letter "C" on the Sylvia. This meant that the yachts were to race over the Block Island course. This was 13½ miles southwest half west to a stakeboat off Block Island; then 18 miles northeast by east three-quarters east to a markboat off West Island; then 6¼ miles west by north half north to Brenton's Reef light.

The preparatory gun was fired at 11 o'clock, and at 11:05 the sloops were sent away. The Wasp was first to cross, not long after gun fire. She crossed on starboard tack, with working topsail up, and was carrying her sail finely and going fast. The Queen Mab was second, coming up from the southward. She jibed under the lee of the flagship and then crossed the line on the starboard tack, but considerably to leeward of the crossing made by the Wasp. Carmita was the third and last sloop, crossing on starboard tack under the flagship's stern. Her club topsail was fluttering like a signal flag rather than a pulling sail.

The gun for the schooners was fired at 11:10. They had worked down to the line from the westward, with the Colonia in the weather berth, and she was the first boat to cross very close to the flagship, and with everything drawing "for keeps." "Charley" Barr was evidently following out his favorite theory of getting out ahead and staying there. The Elsemarie was the second schooner, just in the Colonia's wake, and the Iroquois was third on her lee quarter. The Emerald was fourth, about a minute astern of the Colonia. The Amorita was fifth and the Marguerite last.

The Colonia, Emerald, and Amorita had clubtopsails up. The others had working topsails, and all had baby jibtopsails. Just before the starting gun was fired something gave way in the Quisetta's main throat halyards, and the sail came down on the run throwing the promising little schooner out of the race for good. Just as the schooners were crossing the line the sloops took port tacks aboard, and stood in toward the Narragansett shore. The Wasp was going finely in the wind and sea, and in the next quarter of an hour gave the Queen Mab a handsome beating, pointing higher and going almost as fast, so that by 11:30 she looked a good quarter of a mile to windward.

The Amorita was the first of the schooners to take the port tack and head for the shore in the wake of the flying sloops. The Colonia tacked at 11:17, and the Emerald at 11:20, and presently all the schooners were on the port tack and heading for the Narragansett shore. The Emerald was doing finely in her windward thrash, and was gradually opening out on the Colonia, which in turn was crawling away from the smaller schooners, and as the sloops got close in to the Narragansett shore they found less wind and sea. The Queen Mab's clubtopsail got in its work here, as against it the Wasp's working topsail, and in a few short tacks along the shore the Wasp's lead was wiped out altogether.

At 12:50 o'clock the Mab crossed the Wasp's bow and went romping along the shore in fine style. Wasp, to offset the other's fast footing, set her baby jibtopsail, but the Mab still had the heels of her in the weather then prevailing. The lead which the Colonia was spinning out was very noticeable as the schooners took starboard tacks under the Narragansett shore. Emerald was a good half mile astern of Colonia. Amorita had gone faster than the other smaller ones, and was a good third, with Elsemarie fourth, Iroquois fifth, and Marguerite last.

With the leaders well up to Point Judith at noon, a bank of light fog swept out of the Sound, and there seemed to be less wind than before it shut in. Fifteen minutes later the fog thinned and showed Wasp going in shore and Mab coming out. The latter had improved her lead and was nearly a quarter of a mile to windward of Wasp as the latter tacked to starboard and so came off shore.

Colonia was out well ahead of the sloops, but Emerald held with them as she came in shore on the port tack. She crossed Wasp's bow, but Queen Mab, in turn, crossed her, with plenty to spare, thus clearly establishing her own position with regard to Wasp. Volunteer, jogging along under easy sail, fell in with the sloops just here and kept about so to leeward of Wasp at but little better pace.

Leaving Point Judith astern, the boats worked out toward the Block Island mark. The wind was much lighter and Colonia's gain was not so marked. In fact, it looked at times as if the Emerald was picking up a bit. The chance was favorable to Queen Mab also, as she was steadily, even if slowly, improving her advantage over Wasp, which sadly missed a club topsail. Carmita was hopelessly behind. Amorita was doing well and was within her allowance on Emerald, though not on Colonia.

The three schooners in the private match were also favorably astern of Amorita, but were having a lively fight among themselves. Elsemarie was leading as the boats on port tack headed to the westward, past the Point Judith whistling buoy. Iroquois was less than an eighth of a mile away on her lee quarter, and Marguerite was ahead of Elsemarie nearly a quarter of a mile to leeward. It was Elsemarie's race, but she was having to do her best to hold her lead. After passing the whistling buoy all the schooners held along on port tack to the westward, but the Wasp and Queen Mab held starboard tack to the southward, and did not tack to port until 12:35. When this tack was made, Wasp was further behind than ever, and at 12:45 she was fully three-quarters of a mile astern of Queen Mab, though on the weather of her wake.

Colonia tacked to starboard at 12:45. Emerald's holding of her was not so apparent as half an hour before, and "Charley" Barr's charge was still a long distance ahead. Amorita tacked a couple of minutes after Colonia and a little later Emerald also took starboard tack and headed across for Brook island. Colonia had sent up a baby jibtopsail in place of the baby carried all the start. This wind, although lighter than at the start, was still blowing a good sailing breeze, stronger than at noon, and there was not so much of a sea. It was just fine sailing weather, and the only thing seemingly out of place was the working topsail on the Wasp, for Queen Mab was carrying her clubtopsail finely. At 12:57 the Queen Mab tacked to port, astern of Colonia, and was nearly half a mile away. Emerald was more than twice that distance astern. Colonia took in her jibtopsail and set her baby again, for the wind was a bit fresher and the larger sail headed her off. She also took in her mainstopmast staysail, which she had been carrying ever since the wind tightened, before Point Judith was reached.

Block Island now loomed up through the haze to the southward, and Colonia sailed away for it in fine style, with a splendid lead. Queen Mab was second, half a mile away, with Wasp third, and doing a bit better in the fresher breeze. Emerald was far astern of Colonia, nearly, if not quite, two miles away. At 1:12 Mab tacked to port to keep to windward of Wasp. At 1:48 Emerald also tacked. The mark boat was in plain sight, less than a couple of miles away and another tack would bring her up to it easily.

Amorita, well down to leeward of Colonia, took port tacks about this time, and headed westward. Emerald, now coming fast on the starboard tack, crossed her bows with considerable to spare. At 1:29 Queen Mab tacked to starboard and headed for the flag at the turn. Colonia tacked at 1:31:40. Wasp was not about the same time. Colonia lowered his spinnaker pole to starboard as she came up to the mark, and also sent up the sail in stops. At 1:39:30 she eased sheets around the flag, and headed for the West Island mark, eighteen miles away. A minute and forty seconds later her spinnaker was broken out, and she was flying away, with nothing anywhere near to bother her.

Queen Mab had to make a short hitch to reach the mark, and rounded at 1:47:25, easing sheets and setting spinnaker in about the same time as Colonia. Emerald, coming up on the starboard tack, had also to make a short port hitch to fetch the flag. Wasp just crossed her bow, and then tacked to port herself. A minute later Emerald started to tack to starboard. This would have forced Wasp to tack short of the mark Wasp had the right of way, and her skipper insisted on holding it, and was perfectly justified in doing. The boats came perilously close to each other, with Emerald luffing into the wind and Wasp holding her course. Just in time to avoid a collision, Emerald gave way.

A few seconds later Wasp tacked for the mark and fetched it, rounding it at 1:53:10. Emerald tacked at about the same time and rounded at 1:53:37. Both set spinnakers promptly, and the Wasp sent up her club topsail. Amorita had been coming very fast all this time, and after a short tack for the mark bore away around it at 1:55:05. Carmita was away astern, and the schooners in the private match were also many minutes from the turn, Elsemaris still leading.

Amorita had trouble in setting her spinnaker, but the big sail was finally got to drawing properly, and the yacht was off after the leaders, with a fair chance of holding her own. The long run to the West Island mark was uneventful. Colonia increased her lead and Wasp ran about as well as Queen Mab. Emerald dropped Amorita, but Colonia jibed around the mark at 3:34:52, and was off for the last five of the thirty-eight miles like a racehorse. Emerald jibed and rounded the mark at 3:48:25. Queen Mab was timed at 3:49:45, and the Wasp at 3:55:40. Amorita was just ahead of Wasp at 3:55:05. Wasp had about held her own with Queen Mab.

The reach to the finish was quickly made, in about the same wind and sea as at the start, and the usual salutes greeted the boats as they crossed the line.

The summary:

Elapsed times of the leading boats over each leg of the course:

SLOOPS.

Yacht.	First Leg.	Second Leg.	Third Leg.
Queen Mab	2:40:59	2:02:20	44:30
Wasp	2:47:22	2:02:30	50:45
SCHOONERS.			
Colonia	2:28:49	1:55:22	40:32
Emerald	2:41:02	1:54:48	43:58
Amorita	2:42:15	2:00:00	47:15

Table of corrected time:

SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Queen Mab	11:06:26	4:34:35	5:28:09	5:28:09
Wasp	11:05:48	4:40:28	5:34:37	5:30:21
Carmita	11:08:27	5:13:31	6:05:04	5:54:29
SCHOONERS.				
Colonia	11:10:41	4:15:24	5:04:43	5:04:43
Emerald	11:11:45	4:22:23	5:20:38	5:18:50
Marguerite	11:13:07	4:59:42	5:44:35	5:39:51
Iroquois	11:11:34	5:07:53	5:55:59	5:48:20
Amorita	11:12:59	4:42:20	5:29:37	5:30:21
Elsemarie	11:11:21	5:07:00	5:55:39	5:47:24

This shows that the Queen Mab beat the Wasp 2 minutes 11 seconds and the Carmita 26 minutes 29 seconds.

The Colonia beat the Amorita 12 minutes 30 seconds, Emerald 14 minutes 7 seconds, Marguerite 35 minutes 8 seconds, Elsemarie 37 minutes 3 seconds, and Iroquois 43 minutes 37 seconds.

In the match race, the Marguerite beat the Elsemarie 1 minute 55 seconds and the Iroquois 8 minutes 25 seconds.

AILSA WINS AGAIN.

Beats the Britannia and Satanita for the Emperor's Shield.

COWES, Aug. 7.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was continued to-day. The sky was overcast, but there was a fine northerly breeze blowing. The prize sailed for to-day was the Meteor Challenge Shield, given by the German Emperor, to be contested for by European built and owned boats. The course was from Cowes round the Isle of Wight. The Meteor, which carried away her bowsprit and topmast in the race on Tuesday, was still at Gosport undergoing repairs, and so did not start.

The signal for the start was given at 9:30 A. M. The Ailsa was the first away, followed by the Satanita and Britannia. The Ailsa won. The times at the finish were: Ailsa, 3:02:29; Satanita, 3:05:45, and Britannia, 3:07:05.

The regatta of the Island Sailing Club also took place to-day. There was a race for twenty-raters, the course being from Cowes to and round the Warner Lightship; thence to and round a markboat off Calshot; thence to and round the East Lepe Buoy, and back to Cowes. The Isolde won, defeating the Saint, Penitent, and Sunshine. Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niagara did not start.

Vaquero's Clever Victory.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The thirty-footers raced again to-day for sweepstakes and H. B. Duryea won another signal victory with the Vaquero. It was the first outside race, the course being from the lightship to the whistling buoy off Point Judith and return, a distance of twenty miles. The wind was strong from the southwest, and there was a heavy ground-swell on.

The yachts got over the line at 11:05 A. M. well bunched. The beat-out was very close between the Vaquero and Bayard Thayer's Asahi, which was, as usual, sailed by "Nat" Watson, but Duryea had a little the better of it. The turn was made as follows: Vaquero, 12:58:45; Asahi, 12:59:25; Alera, 1:00:35; Carolina, 1:03:00; Wawa, 1:01:15. On the return, with spinnakers set, the Wawa passed the Carolina, and the Asahi gained slightly on the Vaquero; otherwise there was no material change in the order of the boats. The outside race was a great success, and when the English Rosemary arrives other contests will take place over the same course.

The time is as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	11:05:00	12:58:45	1:53:45
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	11:05:00	12:59:25	1:54:25
Alera, R. N. Ellis	11:05:00	1:00:35	1:55:35
Carolina, P. Jones	11:05:00	1:01:00	1:56:00
Wawa, J. Stillman	11:05:00	1:01:15	1:56:15

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Passed East—Steam yachts Free Lance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Vision, F. H. Benedict, and Orlanta, E. R. Ladew.

Passed West—Sloop yacht Dare, Henry G. Well.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Ariel, Percy Chubb.

The steam yacht Cosette, C. A. Tatum, was launched this morning and left for the eastward. The yawl Kwasind, S. H. Hyde, was hauled out at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint bottom.

CANADIAN OARSMEN'S RACES.

Amateurs Finish Their Regatta with Some Spirited Contests.

BROCKVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The weather was all that could be desired for the Canadian Amateur Oarsmen's regatta. It was very warm, and there was quite a breeze blowing, but it was off shore and scarcely caused a ripple on the course. The races, which were well contested throughout, were witnessed by an immense crowd of people from the shore, steamboats, rowboats, and other kind of craft. Summaries:

Senior Singles—E. A. Thompson, Argonauts, Toronto, won; L. Marsh, Dons, Toronto, second; F. C. Cresser, Vespers, Philadelphia, third; J. A. Gaunior, Toronto, fourth. Time—11:09.

Intermediate Singles—J. Kenny, Dons, won; Allward and Russel of the Torontos stopped rowing, and did not finish. Time—12:17½.

Junior Fours—Dons won; Argonauts No. 2 second, Argonauts No. 1 third, Torontos fourth, Grand Trunk Club, Montreal, fifth. Time—12:08.

Senior Doubles—E. Marsh and F. Cresser, Vespers, won; A. Jury and J. A. Rumohr, Torontos No. 1, second; J. A. Russell and J. L. Ryan, Torontos No. 2, third. Time—10:12½.

Pair-Oared—E. F. Muntz and G. H. Muntz, Argonauts, won; J. Smythe and J. R. Bennett, Torontos second. Time—12:15.

Intermediate Fours—Argonauts won; Dons, second. Time—11:24.

Senior Singles—E. A. Thompson, Argonauts, won O'Connor, Dons, second; L. Marsh, Dons, third. Time—11:54.

Senior Fours—Winnipegs won; Dons, second; Argonauts No. 1, third. Time—10:02 2-5.

Marsh of the Vespers fainted and fell out of his boat when about half way over the course in the senior singles. He was rescued by the yacht Martha when nearly exhausted.

The presentation of medals and banners to the victorious oarsmen took place this evening.

The Winnipeg team will leave for Saratoga in the morning.

American Canoe Association Meet.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The annual meet of the American Canoe Association, whose membership exceeds 1,000 in the United States and Canada, will be held this year on Grindstone Island, in the midst of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, Aug. 15 to 28. Three former meets have been held on this attractive spot, which is already the scene of active preparations for the coming event. Commodore William R. Huntington of Rome and J. R. Robertson of Ashburnale, Mass., Chairman of the Race Committee, with Gen. George La Farmelee of Hartford, Conn., went to Grindstone to-day to get things in readiness for the opening next Friday.

The camp is about six miles from Clayton and the same distance from the Canadian port of Gananoque. James K. Hand of New-York, Chairman of the association's Transportation Committee, announces that one steamer from each port will make three round trips to the camp daily. Dr. McElheney of Albany is in charge of the camp mess, or the sailors' rations, and is making extensive preparations for a large attendance. The regatta programme this year covers twenty-eight events. A new departure has been made in the matter of prizes. Heretofore flags were awarded. Embossed copper shields suitably ornamented and inscribed and mounted on oak panels have been provided for the winners in each event for which there is no stated trophy. The members are looking forward to one of the most successful meets in the history of the association.

EASKER'S GOOD LEAD.

Keeps on Winning in the Big Chess Tourney at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, Aug. 7.—The game between Marco and Schlechter, left unfinished in the sixteenth round of the international chess tournament, now in progress in this city, yesterday evening, was finished late last night, the players drawing after nearly 100 moves. To-day the following results were recorded in the seventeenth round:

Lasker beat Marco in a Queen's Gambit declined after forty moves. Schiffers and Marocsy drew a French defense after twenty-six moves. Pillsbury beat Schallopp in a Queen's Gambit declined after forty-four moves. Winawer beat Albin in a Giuoco Piano after twenty-one moves.

Porges beat Showalter in a Petroff's defense after thirty-five moves. Teichmann beat Walbrodt in a King's Gambit declined after twenty-nine moves. Janowski and Blackburne drew a Centre Counter Gambit after fifty-five moves. Tarrasch beat Charousek in a King's Pianchetto after nineteen moves. Steinitz beat Tschigorin in a P—Q4 opening after thirty-six moves. Schlechter had a bye.

Following are the scores of the contestants up to date:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	Player.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	6½	9½	Schiffers	9	7
Blackburne	7½	8½	Schlechter	8½	6½
Charousek	7½	8½	Showalter	5	12
Janowski	9½	6½	Steinitz	10	6
Lasker	12½	3½	Tarrasch	11	5
Marco	7	9	Teichmann	3	13
Marocsy	10½	6½	Tschigorin	8½	7½
Pillsbury	11	5	Walbrodt	9½	7½
Porges	5½	10½	Winawer	5	11
Schallopp	5	11			

Number of games still to be played, 18.

Going to the National Meet.

The Empire State visitors to the National meet at Louisville will leave to-day over the several routes to the Kentucky metropolis. Probably one of the largest parties will depart at 2 o'clock over the Erie Road to Cincinnati, taking there the Louisville and Nashville Short Line to the end of the journey. President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen left yesterday, going to Cincinnati, where he expects to witness this afternoon a great cycle parade, the arrangements for which have been in preparation quite a long time. Handicapper Batchelder left several days ago, going via Buffalo, where he formerly lived. Chief Consul Potter will not go, owing to business of an imperative nature. Will R. Pitman, the veteran, will start on Monday. Ritchie G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club and A. T. Merrick, the artist of The Wheel, are among those going to-day. A party of tradesmen will leave via the West Shore at 6 P. M.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY MANUFACTURED BY T. G. SELLEW, 111 FULTON ST.

FERRIER THE WINNER

BEAT HAZLET IN A DRIVE FOR THE HEAVY-WEIGHT HANDICAP.

Each of the Dwyers Won a Race at the Track by the Sea, Tom Cromwell and Passover Being Their Lucky Horses—Sims Made as Bad a Mess of It with Rotterdam as Taral Did with the Same Horse—Dashes for Two-Year-Olds.

Though it was decidedly an off day for the races at Brighton Beach yesterday, just one-half the card being made up of dashes for two-year-olds, there was the usual crowd in attendance. They found to their great satisfaction relief from the torrid heat of the city, because of breezes which blew in from the ocean and made it delightfully cool and comfortable. There was an electrical storm while the horses were at the post for the third race, which made it still cooler for a time, and which was welcome, in spite of the fact that it made the track heavy for the last half of the races on the programme.

The best feature of a characterless day's sport was the running of the heavy-weight handicap, the fourth race on the card. This proved a lively contest between Ferrier, ridden by Taral, and Hazlet, on which Hill had the mount. These were the two favorites for the race and both were pronounced good things, so that the speculation was confined to the pair. Kennebunk served as pace-maker for the field for five furlongs, with Hazlet running close up, and Ferrier and Hanwell following. When the stretch was reached Kennebunk fell back, beaten, and Ferrier joining Hazlet, the pair had a hot fight to the end. The pair ran locked together stride for stride for a sixteenth of a mile, and it was only the splendid generalship of Taral that enabled him to get the prize with Ferrier, at one time the star performer of the Pacific coast. Hazlet was beaten but a head, and Hanwell was only a half length further away.

The Dwyers had a bit of luck in the two first races, Mike Dwyer's colt Tom Cromwell making a runaway race of the opening event, and Phil Dwyer's colt Passover getting out of the class of maidens in the second. Both were favorites in the betting and both won by Sims. They were the only horses the Dwyers started yesterday, and Mike Dwyer is credited with having won a few thousand dollars over their victories.

Mr. Belmont's colt Taranto also managed to get winning brackets by getting home ahead of Cockernony in the third race, which was a scramble for maiden two-year-olds. Taranto's victory was an easy one, and Cockernony, who was favorite in the betting, had all she could do to beat Braw Lad for the place.

Sims was put up on Rotterdam yesterday in place of Taral, who had a bad ride on him on his last appearance. Then Rotterdam made again his usual favorite. Once more he was slow to get in motion, and for a time it looked as if Kaiser Ludwig were going to make another runaway race, such as he did on his last appearance; but he slowed up at the end of the half mile, and Nana H. and Rotterdam both beat him home. Nana H. was a winner handily by a couple of lengths from Rotterdam, who ran no better for Sims than he did, for Taral.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; purse $400. Time—1:48¾.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. g., 3 years, by Bramble-Fensle, 107 pounds, 9 to 20 and out ..... (Sims)

2—Mirage II., J. H. Macauley's b. h., 6, 120, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1 ..... (Taral)

3—Florena, Hubbard, R. Thorne's ch. f., 3, 102, 20 to 1 ..... (Powers)

Won by two lengths; a nose between second and third.

Dougrett, 5, 120, 8 to 1, (Hill;) Kallirhoe, 4, 112, 12 to 1, (Healy;) Royal Princess, 3, 102, 7 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Sir Linden, 5, 120, 30 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500. Time—1:18.

1—Passover, F. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover—Miss Hallock, 110 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sims)

2—Diffred, M. Galpin's ch. c., 107, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1 ..... (Hamilton)

3—Valorous, Brookdale Stable's b. f., 107, 8 to 1 ..... (Clayton)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Absentee, 110, 6 to 1, (Taral;) L. B., 107, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Our Johnny, 110, 8 to 1, (Hill,) Woodbird, 107, 10 to 1, (Harris;) Simonian, 107, 10 to 1, (Lovie;) Euris, 110, 40 to 1, (Hopkins;) Celanese, 107, 30 to 1, (Sheedy,) and McCall, 110, 9 to 2, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds; purse $500. Time—1:17½.

1—Taranto, Blenheim Stable's b. c., by Sir Blaise—Paranitula, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5 ..... (Grifin)

2—Cockernony, Marcus Daly's ch. f., 107, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 ..... (Doggett)

3—Braw Lad, H. Stull's b. c., 110, 30 to 1 (Healy)

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

Ballyree, 107, 11 to 5, (Hamilton) King Bon, 107, 12 to 1, (Gardner,) Templestowe, 110, 50 to 1, (Keefe;) Bonnie Elise, 107, 12 to 1, (Sims,) and Sir Moltke, 115 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap; purse $700. Time—1:15¾.

1—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6 years, by Falsetto-Cinderella, 120 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5 ..... (Taral)

2—Hazlet, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 113, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2 ..... (Hill)

3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's b. c., 4, 115, 9 to 2 ..... (Doggett)

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

Kennebunk, 4, 115, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Will Elliott, 6, 110, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) Hercog, 7, 115, 25 to 1, (Ballard,) and Emotional, 3, 105, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:01¼.

1—Nana H., W. Hayward's b. f., by Falsetto-Venda, 109 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Hamilton)

2—Rotterdam, J. F. Ryan's b. c., 110, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Sims)

3—Kaiser Ludwig, D. Gideon's b. c., 110, 9 to 2 ..... (Taral)

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

Nina Louise, 104, 4 to 1, (Gardner,) Tempestuous, 105, 6 to 1, (Clayton;) Thyrant, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Russler, 108, 20 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Selling allowances. Purse $900. Time—1:42.

1—Cromwell, A. J. Joyner's ch. h., 4 years, by Al Hamo-Selanna, 104 pounds, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4 ..... (Hill)

2—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 109, 7 to 10 and out ..... (Doggett)

3—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 104, 10 to 1 ..... (Keefe)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Clarus, 5, 101, 20 to 1, (Fowers,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Sir Dixon, Jr., 114 pounds; Long Beach, 111; Formal, 111; Darien, 103; Agitator, 103; Illusion, 102; Emma C., 101; Langer, 100; Royal H., 95; Chignut, 89; Bessie Browning, 84; The Druid, 81.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Inspicer, 114 pounds; Lineage, 105; Leedsville, 104; Time Maker, 102; Tea Caddy, 102; Loch Glen, 102; Hark, 102; Venita, 101; Merry Saint, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Ocean Wave Stakes, for three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Doctor Grimes, 114 pounds; Sherlock, 104; Tremargo, 102; Premier, 102; Zanone, 100; Refugee, 99; Jefferson, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—The Greyhound Stakes, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Suisun, 108 pounds; St. Bartholomew, 107; Dye, 105; Salvado, 101; Slow Poke, 96; Azure, 96; Doctor Jim, 93; Mohawk Prince, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kennet, 114 pounds; Harry Reed, 109; Marshall, 108; Ameer, 106; Ajax, 106; Aurellan, 104; Illusion, 102; Irksome, 99; Premier, 97; Mormon, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Diana's Daughter, 115 pounds; Squire Gillam, 108; Knight of the Garter, 102; Little Nigger, 102; Mahoney, 102; Emily Henderson, 101; Rose Ban, 99; Santence, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Red Pat, 153 pounds; St. Anthony, 150; Marcus, 148; Lafayette, 145; Spot, 145; St. Luke, 144; Woodford, 135; Marble, 135; Golden Gate, 135.

GENTRY IN FINE FETTLE.

Lowers His Record as Fastest Pacing Stallion at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 7.—John R. Gentry lowered the stallion pacing record on the track of the Columbus Driving Association to-day. It was about 5 o'clock when Gentry was brought out for a preliminary warming up for the attempt to break his own record and the world's record for pacing stallions—2:03½. The track was heavy from the rains of last night, and it was not generally expected that he would succeed. The other races of the afternoon had, however, greatly improved the condition of the track.

Two or three miles were paced at a lively clip, the crowd cheering Gentry enthusiastically. Andrews drove him, and when he was ready for the start, John Dickerson, with his little running horse, went to the half to pace him in.

The second time Gentry came up to the line Andrews gave him the nod, and was away. Down the first quarter he flew like an arrow, but the watches showed that he had consumed 0:31½ in reaching that post. Hope of breaking the record fell faster when he reached the half in 1:02¾. Then the effect of the pacing horse on him began to show itself, and he made the third quarter in 0:29½. Down the home stretch the horses came like the wind, and at the finish it was officially announced that Gentry had broken his record and reduced the world's stallion pacing record from 2:03½ to 2:03¼.

In the fourth heat of the 2:20 pace, Miss Jennings, who had won two heats, was distanced. The action of the horse was such as to lead the judges to suspect that she was held in, and they declared all bets on the heat off, and also all pool bets on the race. The driver, McDonald, claimed that the horse was sick and a veterinary surgeon was called in. He could not find anything wrong with her, and this determined the judges' action.

The 2:12 class pace was not reached, and it was announced that it would be called at noon to-morrow. The following are the summaries of the two races to-day:

2:12 Class, Trotting—Purse, $1,500.

McVera, b. h., by Talvern, (Tilden)	6	6	6	1	1	1
James L., b

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Facts Disclosed Relating to a Large Western Money Pool.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—According to a local paper, the investigation of rate cutting now progressing in this city by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is being egged on by a practical conspiracy on the part of large roads of the Western Freight Association against the Chicago Great Western line, and this so-called conspiracy is the result of the refusal of the Chicago Great Western to turn over to the Western Freight Association $80,000 to even up in an illegal money pool for the business it had secured over and above the allotted amount of traffic assigned to it by the pool managers.

The existence of this pool in open and direct violation of the law will be a surprise to the commission and the public, as the Western roads, more than any other group of lines, have all along denied the existence of any sort of illegal arrangements for the division of money or traffic. The pool has been conducted secretly and smoothly for nearly a year, and would have undoubtedly pursued the even tenor of its illegal way indefinitely had the other roads not attempted to move the Great Western guilty of rate cutting, but this little road, with less than 1,000 miles of track, through the shrewdness of its officers, has beaten its competitors at their own game. It has secured the lion's share of the freight traffic between the Missouri River and Chicago. Whether the Great Western secured its enormous business at cut rates or regular tariff charges matters little, except that it will prove the existence of the money pool.

When the manipulators of the pool compiled last figures it was found that the Great Western was $80,000 ahead of its percentage in the pool, and it was called upon to turn over this amount of money to the pool managers for the purpose of evening up the balances of the roads that had got left. But the Great Western refused to turn over its hard-earned cash for the benefit of its competitors.

When the pool managers became convinced that the Great Western intended to hang on to its money, it is said they resolved to make this road sweat by proving it guilty of secret rate cutting before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, thereby subjecting its officers to heavy fines and maybe imprisonment.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission this morning resumed its investigation of the charges made against Western roads. Mr. Stickney, President of the Great Western Road, was recalled to the stand, and his examination continued. He said he considered this investigation an effort on the part of other roads to make his road disgrace part of the business. Such demands, he said, must be better and telegram, he said. The Commissioners insisted on having the name of the roads which had made any demand on the Great Western.

Mr. Stickney did not want to answer, and said it placed him in a very embarrassing position. The Commissioners said they would insist on an answer, but allowed the gentleman time to consult with his attorney before answering. Later, Mr. Stickney promised to answer as soon as he could gather up the letters and telegrams to which he had referred to in his testimony.

At the opening of the morning session the witness speaking of the high rate west of the Missouri and the low rate on grain east of the river, said: "You charge the Kansas and Nebraska farmer 13 cents to haul his grain 200 miles, and you charge the grain dealer 8 cents to haul that same grain twice as far—to Chicago. I tell you, it is that kind of business that is making Anarchists."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Traffic officials of the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco have received word that, should a practicable proposed reorganized Transcontinental Association effect will be able to come out into the open before long, and advance overland freight rates some 25 or 30 per cent. between California and all Eastern points, including New York and other Atlantic coast cities. The rates have been prepared. The delay in putting them into effect has been due to the fact, it is said, that Vice President Stubbs suspected that the Inter-State Commission might manifest hostility by declaring the association to be organized contrary to the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State law.

—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck gave a hearing in Albany yesterday on an application to have the charter of the Medina and Alabama Plank Road Company annulled. Edmund L. Pitts appeared for the company in opposition, and John J. Ryan in favor. Mr. Ryan claimed the company had not relaid its road as required by statute; had not provided a good and substantial road, and had already forfeited its charter by reason of abandonment. Decision was reserved.

—There is little prospects of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road recalling its notice of withdrawal from the Western Passenger Association. The attempt to induce the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gould Roads to join the association has proved a failure.

—Mr. Eustis of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, who left Chicago on a special excursion with a party of agricultural men and land owners last Saturday, returned to that city yesterday. The party made a thorough inspection of the Northwest, and explored almost every section of Nebraska.

—The committee appointed to conciliate lines which promoted the "Frisco" line to file papers withdrawing from the Western Association has made little progress in bringing about such action. It is feared that other lines will undertake to free themselves from the rules of the association.

—A rate of 7½ cents a bushel on ex-lake grain is authorized by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association on carloads east of Lake Erie ports to Boston and New-England points.

—A number of new cars just contracted for by the Georgia Central Road will cost an average of $800 each.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, is home from his European trip.

PROPERTY BURIED UNDER A TREE.

Joseph Holder Shows a Detective Where to Find Missing Jewelry.

Joseph Holder of 21 West Fourth Street and James McIntyre of 213 West Broadway were each held in $2,000 bail yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court for trial on charges of burglary.

The prisoners are accused of having broken into the drug store of Henry L. Marquette, at 143 Bleecker Street, last Saturday night, and of having stolen the contents of the cash box, two gold watches, and some old jewelry.

They were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court on Wednesday and were remanded after entering a plea of not guilty. Later in the day Holder weakened and on Thursday he took Brownell to One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Bradhurst Avenue and told him that if he would dig there, at the foot of a tree, he would find the jewelry stolen from the drug store. The detective borrowed a spade and made Holder do the digging. About two feet down the spade turned up the two watches and a gold filigree bracelet tied up in a handkerchief. Mr. Marquette identified the property.

McIntyre persisted in declaring his innocence, despite Holder's confession implicating him.

Trouble Over a School Building.

The West Hoboken School Trustees are dissatisfied with the work being done on the new Third Ward schoolhouse by Contractor Hove, and demand that what they term a number of defects be made good. The contractor claims he has followed the directions of Architect Mowbray. Some of the windows were found to be set differently than the specifications called for. They were ordered torn out and reset, but the contractor refused to do this. He claimed the orders of the architect released him from any responsibility. The matter was finally settled by Contractor Connelly, who is doing the brick work, volunteering to bear the expense of the alterations ordered by the Trustees.

Young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are still at the United States Hotel, with little likelihood of leaving here for some time. Their regular drive this afternoon included the old Crum place, on the west shore of Saratoga Lake, and home by way of the lake. This evening was spent very quietly in the cottage.

No Statement from Moore Brothers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It is not at all likely that the Chicago Stock Exchange will reopen its doors for some days yet to come. The Moore brothers are not hastening matters. All agree that it will be well into next week before arrangements can be made to resume business on the Exchange.

Warning from the Scaffold.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 7.—Claude E. Hoover, who killed his brother-in-law, Conchman-elect Dubois, was hanged here to-day. The execution was conducted with the greatest privacy allowed by law. Hoover stated that his crime was caused by drink, and warned others against it.

MORE BATHERS THAN BICYCLISTS.

Hot Weather Affects the Recreation of Long Branch Visitors.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 7.—Wheelmen and wheelwomen have deserted their machines and taken to the water during these hot days. The surf has been about the only cool place for three days.

The second of a series of morning recitals was held at the Monmouth Beach Casino yesterday.

Col. R. Clowry of New-York has been the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert at their Elberon cottage, this week.

Prof. Lytle, who is master of ceremonies for Proprietor Meares at the Seabord Hotel this Summer, was complimented by a benefit reception to-night in Amusement Hall.

W. Phillips, editor of The Elite Directory, with his family, are among those at the West End Hotel.

The Norwood Park baseball team, consisting of cottage boys, will play the Spring Lake Club to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hubbell of Brooklyn are at the United States Hotel.

The judges that have been decided upon thus far for the Horse Show are Carroll Livingston, James T. Hyde, and Frank Seabury, for hunters; Horace Theobold for thoroughbreds, C. C. Quinton and Ernest Lamontagne for saddle horses, Reginald W. Pines and Eugene Thayer for harness horses, and Capt. George B. Rhoads, President of the New-York Fire Patrol, for fire engine horses and apparatus.

Mr. Hobart Smock gave a ballad recital to-night at the Monmouth Country Club.

Mrs. F. Collins and daughter of Brooklyn are at the United States Hotel for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morton of New-York are stopping at the Howland Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Curner are at the West End Hotel.

Arrivals at the Seaborn Hotel to-day are A. H. Whelpley, Julius Ellinger, W. Crawford, Joseph P. McGovern, M. B. Mendham, M. Lowenbein, D. J. Kelley, S. Reich, Mrs. B. Lichtenstein and family, Mrs. S. Meyer, Mrs. A. Kahn, M. Kaliske, and E. Baumann.

Those who arrived at the Howland are Ralph C. Sennels, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Herman, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. Thalheim and Miss Flora Oppenheimer, Brooklyn; William Coldman, S. F. Meyers, L. Levy, J. Stiefel, George Yatback, Mrs. S. Guggenheim, E. Loeb, Mrs. H. H. Hollis and family, J. C. Levy and family, J. Andrew Klatte, and J. H. Muhlfelder, New-York.

The West End Hotel arrivals are L. M. Frank, Newark, N. J.; B. Wolfson, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Henry Hirsh, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. White, Boston, Mass.; Major D. Madden and P. W. Boehm, United States Army; Mose Cohen, Dayton, Ohio; Henry Well and wife, Montgomery, Ala.; Leo S. Herzig, Miss Pfeffer, Mrs. Whyte, Mrs. D. J. Johnson, M. Welnien, Julian Hawthorne, Robert Eakins, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Mead Benjamin H. Platt, the Rev. J. C. Rigney, John Daniel, R. L. Tilus, Felix E. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Levy, Dr. J. D. Maynard, Julius Becker, Clark Bell, and W. Morton all of New-York.

HIS INFLUENCE COST MONEY.

Albert Brodsky Required "Spot Cash" for Positions He Did Not Obtain.

Albert Brodsky, twenty-eight years old, who refuses to reveal his home address, was held in $500 bail yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court for trial on charges of obtaining money under false pretenses.

He is accused of having represented himself as a person who, for a consideration, could secure employment for men on one of the Brooklyn trolley roads. A number of men, it is said, paid him sums varying from $5 to $20 for positions as motormen and conductors, and afterward discovered that his influence was of no avail.

The following men, it is said, have paid Brodsky the sums mentioned without securing positions: Jacob Asher of 279 Delancey Street, $10; Harris Rubin of 51 Attorney Street, $20; Joseph Elstein of 148 Clinton Street, $10; Henry Gruber of 200 Delancey Street, $14; Herman Brotker of 259 Rivington Street, $5; Philip Mintz of 90 Sheriff Street, $10.

BED OF NATURAL CONCRETE FOUND.

Geological Phenomenon that Interferes with an Excavation.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Saverla Rizzolo, a contractor who is making excavations for a sewer in Chester Avenue, notified the Board of Works to-day that his men had struck a very hard substance about four feet below the surface.

City Surveyor Adams made an investigation and found it to be a layer composed of sandstone pebbles, bound firmly by a sort of crystallized silicate, four feet thick. The whole mass had the appearance of being a concrete bed that had been laid and covered with another four feet of earth after it had become firm.

The theory is advanced that the gravel, much of which has been found in the cut, was washed there in the glacial period. How the stratum of concrete was formed though is a mystery. Its presence increases the cost of the work considerably.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...5:03	Sun sets...7:08	Moon rises...4:10	

HIGH WATER AUG. 8.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:40 A. M.	7:03 A. M.	8:52 A. M.
6:05 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	9:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Augusta	Savannah	Aug. 5
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 1
Orinoco	Bermuda	Aug. 6

SUNDAY, AUG. 9.

Alsatia	Havre	July 25
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 1
Orinoco	Bermuda	Aug. 6

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

El Sud	New-Orleans	Aug. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	July 31
Hispania	Hamburg	July 29
Massachusetts	London	July 30
Michigan	Boulogne	July 28
Nomadic	Liverpool	July 31
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 29
Powhatan	Gibraltar	July 27
Yoshancia	Havana	Aug. 6

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

Alliance	Colon	Aug. 4
Massapequa	Swansea	July 29
Westmoreland	Antwerp	Aug. 1

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 5
Fontabelle	St. Croix	Aug. 6
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
Martello	Hull	July 29
Menantic	Gibraltar	July 29
Seneca	Havana	Aug. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Francisco	Aug. 8	Hull	22 State St.
Ontario	Aug. 8	London	22 State St.
Nueces	Aug. 8	Galveston	Pier 29 E. R.
British Queen	Aug. 8	Antwerp	22 State St.
Anchoria	Aug. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Segurance	Aug. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Madiana	Aug. 8	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Aug. 8	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Aug. 8	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ecam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	Aug. 8	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Veendam	Aug. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Scale	Aug. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
El Norte	Aug. 8	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Patria	Aug. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Aug. 8	Kingston	24 State St.
Bourgogne	Aug. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	Aug. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Aug. 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 15	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Lesbia	Aug. 15	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	Aug. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fortia	Aug. 15	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Trave	Aug. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Aug. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 21	Glasgow	153 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Aug. 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR. WAWBEEK, N. Y. Trains leave New-York 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 9:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE. Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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WATSON HOUSE, BABYLON, L. I., on Great South Bay. Henry L. Sayles, manager. Magnificent grounds, spacious verandas, unexcelled cuisine, and beautiful location. Select patronage.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL, Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds, large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL, Sea Side Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I. Board by day or week. Fine carrousel, bowling alley, restaurant, liquors, and cigars. WM. E. MEISSNER.

National Hotel, Canarsie. Geo. A. Schmitt's new palatial Hotel, Restaurant, Bowling Alleys, and Billiard Parlors. Dancing 2 to 11 P. M. Positively the leading Canarsie resort.

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NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

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J. H. Morse's School for Boys, 423 MADISON AV. will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 10, is Cotuit, Mass.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN EARNEST INVITation to services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Sunday, 11 A. M., divine service, with sermon; Rev. J. Lewis Hartsock; 3:30, pleasant hour; 8 P. M., sermon on Prodigal Son; Rev. S. P. Cadman. Monday—Conference and discussion, J. L. Hartsock. Tuesday—Lecture, "Life in the 18th Century," S. P. Cadman. Wednesday—Public prayer. Thursday—Evangelistic service. Friday—Questions of the people answered. Saturday—Temple concert. Welcome.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Cor. Lexington Ave.) Rev. Joseph Sullivan will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service 7:45 P. M.; welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Henry van Dyke, Pastor. Services Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. Rev. Temple S. Hamlin, A. M., D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. John E. Tuttle, D. D., Amherst College, will preach; services at 11 and 8.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Wm. W. Harsha, D. D., LL. D., preaches at 11. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor.—Church closed during August.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and 73d St., at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. E. P. Johnson, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Walter T. Soudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AVE. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Rev. Thornton B. Penfield will preach. Services in chapel 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner 55th St. Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 9th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D., of London, is expected to officiate.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST. REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D. D., officiating. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (corner 53d.) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D.—Rev. George Whitefield Mead preaches 11 and 8; evening, "Silver and Gold, a Question With More than One Side." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Preaching by the pastor, Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open and pastor home all Summer. Gospel meeting every night.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.—SERVICES on Sunday, Aug. 9, at the Parish House, 209 East 42d St. Holy communion at 9 A. M. Evening prayer at 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will officiate.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Service to-morrow morning at 11 A. M.; Rev. Herbert Ford will preach; service Wednesday evening through the Summer.

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ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDed; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages, wills, partnership papers legally drawn; estates attended; private consultation free. Inter-State Law Association, 2 West 14th St.

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COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; city reference. L., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

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GOVERNESS.—By Parisian girl; diplomée; good pianist and German; speaks no English; as governess; country or New-York. D., 1,227 Broadway.

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HOUSEWORK.—By an American woman; is good cook and laundress; short distance in country; best city reference. M. M., 525 5th Av., rear, near 28th St.

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MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; prefers to travel; excellent seamstress; reference. H., 367 Times, Up Town.

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INFANT'S NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. 219 2d Av.

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MANICURE—Young lady wishes few customers, at home or out; elite exclusively. Miss Sage, 337 West 39th St.

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MASSAGE and BATHS.—Ladies treated at home by thoroughly experienced masseuse. Miss Clifford, 645 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—In private family; competent servant; sober, honest, and obliging; city reference. G., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In a private family; city references. Jules, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—Englishman; age 30; single, sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady going abroad wishes position for coachman; understands proper care horses, carriages, harness; city or country; ten years' city reference. P., 151 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—By competent man as first-class coachman; city or country, good driver; first-class reference. J. K., 127 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; steady place in the country; best references. J. G., 395 4th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By careful, reliable man of many years' experience in greenhouses, vegetables, lawns, laying out grounds, management of help, and the general requirements and repairs of gentleman's establishment; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, planting, vegetables, and care of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and improving grounds and lawns; references. Gardener, Box 197 Times.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By experienced man as head man on a gentleman's place; has best references from past employers; they can be seen; thoroughly experienced in all kinds. J. R. S., Box 187 Times.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a private family; best references. D., 1,227 Broadway.

PORTER.—By a young man, 36, married, as porter in a wholesale house, or make himself generally useful; is a good penman; speaks and writes Spanish. C. R., 350 Hudson St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SHIRT IRONER, STARCHERS, and WASHers; only first-class apply. Standard Laundry Company, 93 East 116th

FAVOR A THIRD TICKET

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS OF NEW-JERSEY ORGANIZE.

They Join the Movement for a National Convention and Put William J. Curtis on Gen Bragg's National Committee—An Address to the Democracy of New-Jersey Issued—Bryan and Sewall Declared to be Enemies of Democracy.

The sound-money Democrats of New-Jersey held a conference yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Letters had been sent by William J. Curtis of Summit, N. J., to about 150 prominent sound-money Democrats throughout that State inviting them to attend the conference. In spite of the intense heat yesterday, more than fifty responded in person.

The large parlor of the hotel was crowded by the members and newspaper men. Dozens of letters and telegrams were received by Mr. Curtis expressing sympathy with the movement and a desire to cooperate with its promoters. Some of these were read at the meeting.

Paul Revere of Morristown wrote expressing the hope that a sound-money ticket representing "true Democracy" would be put before the Democrats of the country.

"Opposition to the Chicago platform," he said, "is strong in this town, especially among those who have hitherto devoted their time and energy to the success of the Democratic Party."

Very strong letters were received from E. C. Pearson of Plainfield, Charles H. Baker of Montclair, and a number of other prominent Democrats.

The call issued by Mr. Curtis was for "a conference of sound-money Democrats interested in the movement for a third ticket," and it stated that "a temporary organization will be effected, and the local movement put in touch with the National organization now being perfected in the West."

It was soon evident that the sentiment in favor of a third ticket representing the Democracy of sound money was overwhelming in the meeting.

The conference was organized by the election of John Hess of Monmouth as Chairman and Francis B. Pollak as Secretary.

Mr. Curtis stated the object of the meeting. He said:

"The sentiment on the sound money Democrats is divided on the question as to what should be done to insure the defeat of the free silver ticket. Some would support the nominee, platform and indorse sticking and flopping, while the sound money Democrats think that the best way to keep Democrats from going over to Bryan is to put up a third ticket. We are thousands of men throughout the country who do not believe that the Chicago platform represents true Democracy, past, present, or future.

"This statement was greeted by applause. A speaker in the rear of the hall said: 'I want to be able to cast a conscience ballot as well as a Democratic ballot next November. I can do this only by voting for a third ticket.' [Cheers.]

Mr. Curtis read a declaration of principles, which he said he had taken the liberty of preparing beforehand, to be submitted for the approval of the conference. The declaration as adopted followed:

"We, the sound-money Democrats of New-Jersey, feel that the time calls in the forefront of our party and country demands from us a statement of our position. That statement we unhesitatingly make.

"Firm in our devotion to the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, we entirely deny the claim of the nominees of the Chicago Convention to represent those principles.

"They were nominated by a body which deliberately repudiated its indorsement of the Administration of the three-term leader of the National Democracy.

"They stand upon a platform which, almost in its every line, collides with Democratic beliefs, its declarations in favor of the return to the spoils system, its favor of the extension of Federal regulation, inter-State commerce, Federal control of railways, and Federal construction of far-reaching internal improvements, the unprecedented and unconstitutional declaration for the protection of the products of agriculture—all these are assaults upon cherished articles of our faith. The one more instance upon a coinage system which would imperil the debt-paying power of the country, which would paralyze industrial activity, which would bring ruin to the wage-earning classes, which would reward the open attack upon courts and Executive for their assertion of sound principles, and the rights of property involved in those principles, and the revolutionary threat to strike at the power of our courts and rob them of their Constitutional function as defenders of the Constitution by packing them with the creatures of Legislature and Executive—these are assaults upon principles which have not only been part of our party creed, but which have also been the principles of common honesty and social existence.

"As Democrats we have always stood for the preservation of Democratic principles, as citizens concerned for the welfare of their country, we repudiate this platform and those who stand on it. We rebel against its particular propositions, and we denounce its general spirit. We believe that spirit to be opposed to all our National traditions and to the whole genius of American civilization. We have owed the development of our characteristic institutions and the greatness of our National growth to the observance of two great principles—regard for the rights of the individual on the part of the law, regard for the law on the part of the individual. It is these principles to which we have always adhered if American civilization is to mean in the future what it has meant in the past. It is of regard for these principles that this platform bears no trace. It marks a new and un-American departure in American political life, a departure against which we, as Americans, issue solemn warning.

"As Democrats, we declare our unaltered opposition to all schemes smacking of centralization, Socialism, populism and paternalism, whatsoever their label.

"We declare our firm belief in the maintenance of the single gold standard of value as the one stable standard for deferred payments.

"We denounce the agitation for the free coinage of silver as an attempt, dishonestly to depreciate that standard by establishing silver monometallism.

"We think that the success of that attempt would strike a fatal blow at the credit system on which modern industrial and commercial activity depends. Unless the dollar paid will certainly be worth the dollar loaned, no credit system can flourish. The very possibility of 'free-silver' success is already felt in stagnation of business and depreciation of values.

"Commercial prosperity, we affirm, cannot be restored while uncertainty as to our standard of value impends. The greenbacks are a perpetual threat to the stability of our standard. We demand their retirement and replacement by a banking currency under Federal regulation.

"For its courageous insistence upon these articles of our faith, for its fidelity to conservatism which has characterized it throughout, we most heartily indorse the Administration of our President, Grover Cleveland.

"Our practical duty in the present emergency seems clear. We believe it of the greatest importance for our country's future that the principles of true Democracy should be represented in its National politics. We believe it of vital necessity that Bryan and Sewall, the worst foes of true Democracy, should be rebuked by overwhelming defeat. Both these objects can, we believe, best be achieved by the nomination of a true Democratic candidate for President. His presence in the field will make more clear than could anything else the difference between false and true Democracy.

"We, the sound-money Democrats of New-Jersey, do, therefore, express our hearty sympathy for the third-ticket movement, now being inaugurated by our brethren in the West, and pledge to it our enthusiastic support, and we hereby name William J. Curtis as a National Committeeman to represent, from New Jersey, with full power to co-operate with his fellow members of the National committee in issuing a call for a National Convention, or such other business as they may undertake.

The adoption of the declaration was unanimous, after striking out a reference to the income tax and inserting, upon motion of Capt. James Parker of Middlesex, the name of Mr. Curtis as National Committeeman.

Hartman H. Hart of Essex moved that a telegram be sent at once to Gen. Edward S. Bragg at Indianapolis giving the name of the National Committeeman chosen by the conference. The motion was carried and the following dispatch was sent:

Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Chairman Sound-Money Conference, Indianapolis:

New-Jersey held an enthusiastic meeting today, and appointed William J. Curtis to represent us at Indianapolis and you are authorized to affix his name to the call for a convention.

JOHN HONE, Chairman.

Ex-Judge John B. Green of Union County moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five to select a provisional State Committee. This motion prevailed, and the Chairman named ex-Judge J. B. Green, James Parker of Middlesex County, Senator H. D. Winton of Bergen County, Hartman H. Hart, and Joseph W. Stover of Essex County.

This committee will make its appointment of the provisional committee in a few days. Senator Winton said that it would be composed of twenty-one members, or one from each county of the State, as is usual in such cases.

By motion of W. J. Curtis, the committee of five was also authorized to complete the organization of the league and to select its headquarters.

There was some discussion as to the regularity of this step. D. S. Applegate of Monmouth took the ground that it was irregular and that the selection of headquarters and appointment of a State Committee should be left to the State Convention. This view was opposed by Charles H. Baker of Montclair and Capt. James Parker, both declaring that the sound-money Democrats were strong enough to control the convention, and that the conference was only preparing to aid all the sound-money men of the State to control that body and to arrange for the proper course to be pursued in the event sound money does not triumph. They were trying to avoid doing something they would have to do if Bryanism should prevail for the time in New-Jersey.

Senator Winton moved that when the conference adjourned it do so subject to call of the Committee on Organization. This was carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

Among the many prominent Democrats of New-Jersey who have already come out against Bryan most of whom favor a third ticket are National Committeeman Allen L. McDermott, Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, ex-Chairman E. F. C. Young of the Democratic State Committee, Gen. William Meaney, ex-Senator Henry D. Winton, Preston Stevenson, Joseph Naar, President A. J. Corcoran of the Jersey City Board of Trade, Lay Judge Gottfried Krueger, ex-Finance Commissioner J. W. Hardenbergh, Dr. L. J. Gordon, Asa A. Bedell, Sinking Fund Commissioner J. G. Hessling, Secretary Willard C. Fisk of the Democratic State Committee, John A. Denman, William D. Edwards, President Otto Crouse of the Hudson Democratic Society, ex-Alderman Michael Daly, Dr. John J. Stephenson, Director of Education B. L. Stowe, County Counsel John Griffin, Gen. William C. Hepenheimer, P. R. Bomeisler of East Orange, W. A. Brewer, H. H. Hart, and H. F. Hitch of South Orange; D. T. Campbell, W. N. Cole, W. H. F. Fiedler, James Fleming, Oscar Keen, Gen. E. P. Meany, and Oscar Oelkers of Newark; J. F. Chamberlin, Hamilton W. Mable, Dr. Isaac L. Page, Pollak, and R. D. Rheard of Summit; A. L. Revere and Paul Revere of Morristown; James Parker of Perth Amboy; Dr. Joseph B. Shaw and G. D. W. Vroom of Trenton; George L. Record and William Brinkerhoff of Jersey City.

Mr. Curtis, the National Committeeman elected by the conference, will not go to Indianapolis, as it is too late to take part in the deliberations, but his vote will be cast in favor of a convention to nominate a third ticket to represent sound-money Democracy.

OMAHA WATER WORKS IN COURT.

Justice Smyth Considering a Request for an Injunction.

Justice Smyth heard arguments yesterday in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, on an application to continue a preliminary injunction granted on Wednesday by Justice Stover, restraining the Omaha Water Works Company from carrying out a plan of reorganization of the American Water Works Company.

The injunction was granted on the application of the United Water Works Company, the C. H. Venner Company, and others. The American Water Works Company has been supplying water to South Omaha and Florence, Neb. The franchises and plant of the American Water Works Company, which supplies South Omaha and Florence with water, are worth, it is said, about $10,000,000. They were formerly covered by a mortgage made by the American Water Works Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The American Water Works Company gave the mortgage to secure $3,000,000 of bonds. A default was made in the payment of interest, foreclosure proceedings were instituted in October, 1893, and receivers were appointed.

After the execution of the mortgage the American Water Works Company conveyed the title to the property to another company of the same name organized under the laws of New-Jersey.

The defendant company alleges that the controlling interest in both of these corporations was owned by Clarence H. Venner, and that when the foreclosure suit was brought, in Omaha, it is claimed, answers were interposed by both companies attacking the validity of the bonds and the reorganization schemes. Venner opposed the foreclosure and was defeated in the lower court in Nebraska, and the case was taken to the United States court in Nebraska and Venner was again defeated.

An application was then made by the defendant in the suit to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari, but the writ was denied. The property was then advertised for sale in the foreclosure proceeding, but before the sale could be made the City of Omaha began an action to prevent the sale on the ground that the franchises given the American Water Works Company could not be controlled by mortgage and that courts should not permit them to be sold. A preliminary injunction restraining the sale was denied, and the property was sold and bought in by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the benefit of the holders of bonds, the bonds having been deposited with the reorganization committee.

Subsequently a deed was given, it is claimed, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company conveying the property to the Omaha Water Works Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Montana. The suit in which Justice Smyth heard arguments yesterday was then instituted.

Counsel for the plaintiffs said that unless the injunction was granted, bondholders would be required to pay $360,000 of ill gotten assessments. David McClure, representing the Committee of Reorganization, said that $3,559,000 out of $3,600,000 of bonds had been deposited with the committee. The bondholders were thoroughly satisfied, and would be rejoiced if the motion to continue the injunction was granted.

Decision was reserved.

NO LICENSE AS AN AUCTIONEER.

But Little Claimed a Right to Sell as a War Veteran.

Word reached the Mayor's office yesterday that an auction sale of bicycles was going on at 558 Broadway contrary to law, the auctioneer having no permit.

A special policeman was detailed to the case, and he found that Richard Little, a Buffalo man, was conducting the sale for the Warman Schub Cycle Company.

Little was taken before the Mayor, and when questioned he admitted that he was about to begin the auction. He said he had no license as a regular auctioneer, but claimed the right to conduct the sale under the provisions of the law entitling veterans of the war to hawk, peddle, or vend without a license.

Little said he was a veteran of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, and that he had conducted similar sales at Buffalo and Syracuse without molestation.

Mayor Strong was told that the law referred to applied merely to veterans who sought to hawk or peddle wares for their own support and for themselves personally.

The difference of the veteran peddling for himself and auctioning for a company was shown him, as was also the distinction that the peddling contemplated in the law did not take in auctioning off goods, as he had been contemplating.

Little argued that the words "vend" and "vendue" were analagous, and that an auction was a form of vendue. The Corporation Counsel was then asked for an opinion, and until that is rendered the auction will not go on.

SULLIVAN ASSOCIATION'S OUTING.

Summernight's Festival Held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

The Timothy D. Sullivan Association held its annual Summernight's festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park last night.

The entertainment began with an athletic contest consisting of a 100-yard dash for a diamond watch charm. James F. Riley won the first prize and Martin Gilligan the second.

Dancing began at 8 o'clock, for which music was furnished by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band. "The T. D. Sullivan Association" was the opening grand march.

Among the many present were Senator F. Martin, Senator Guy, Senator Grady, Alderman Nicholas Brown, Assemblymen D. F. Flinn, Thomas Barry, and J. A. Mittnacht, Judge Botty, M. C. Fadden, Col. T. W. Costello, and Louis Levett.

I consider JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT the best Cough Medicine I know of. In cases of Croup, it has saved both my own and children's lives.—N. N. CAZEN, Sparrow Bush, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1895.

For the liver, use JAYNE'S PAINTLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Russian coronation cups are beginning to make their appearance in the city. Two large jewelry establishments in the neighborhood of Twenty-second Street, in Broadway, have them in their windows. They are the cups distributed among the people at the instance of the Czar as souvenirs at the time of his coronation in May, and in the scramble for which there was such a terrible loss of life. The cups are very pretty. They are of metal with decorations in a conventional design on the outside in dull red and blue. Around the top is a gilt band, on one side the Imperial coat of arms, and on the other two initials and the date, 1896.

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"Those country hammocks are very comfortable," said the literary man, "and I speak from experience. I have tried them. They are made of barrel staves, the length of the stave making the width of the hammock. The staves are close together, only separated by the thickness of the ropes which keep them in place. There are two of these ropes, one on each side. They are woven over and under, one rope coming from one end and the second from the other. At each end of the hammock a stick is placed across, and the whole thing forms a very comfortable place to lounge on on a hot Summer's day.

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The man who is not talking about heat is talking about mosquitoes, and sometimes talks about both. "If you have to spend much time in the city in the Summer," says one sufferer from the heat, "be sure that you have a room on the south side of a house that gets a breeze from the water on that side. If you do, you may be pretty comfortable. I know whereof I speak. That is the kind of a room that I do not have. I have a large room on the front side of the house—the north side—with only once in a while a breeze, while the man in the large room back of me has to close the shutters in his room at night to keep things from blowing to pieces. He is reveling in this hot weather. There has been actually a difference of 18 degrees in the two rooms. I can't sleep day or night. The other evening I spent on the water sailing back and forth from Staten Island. Pretty comfortable, except when the boat was getting near the Island, and then you could not fight the mosquitoes away. But, talking about mosquitoes, there is a Jersey man I know who does business in the city who has come in to stay for a week or ten days. He wants to get a little sleep, he says, and there is no chance of it with the ravages the mosquitoes are making in Jersey just now.

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They were indulging in reminiscences. "It was just after the war," said the veteran, "and we were giving a good many of our old soldiers military funerals—men who had escaped bullets to come home and die in their own beds as a result of the hardships and exposure they had endured. One night I had a dream. I thought I was attending a military funeral. The body was lying in state in the middle of a large hall. In single file the members of the company to which the man had belonged passed up one side of the coffin and down the other to view the remains. I was in the company. We had passed up one side, and just as we turned so that I was by the head of the other side the corpse raised its head, turned over, fixed its eyes on me, and said: 'Your name Blank?' calling me by name. 'Yes,' I answered. 'Your turn next,' he said, and turned his head over with a thud that I could hear distinctly, and was quiet again. That was all, but every detail of that dream was so firmly impressed upon my mind that I confess if I had been taken ill just then I should have felt a little nervous. It did give me a shaky, uncomfortable feeling as it was."

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"I don't believe the Italians ever sleep," says a man who has occasion to pass through their quarter at all hours of the night. "At 12 and 1 o'clock they are sitting up and about 3 and 4 they are getting up, if they have been lying down before, and the greatest chattering and noise come from their houses as they get ready to start out for the day, so that it must be impossible for any one in the vicinity to sleep."

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Beverages containing a raw egg are becoming deservedly popular during these warm days. At a drug store where the proprietor has been doing business for the past thirty years they are famous for these drinks. One great beauty of them is that there is a farm annex to the establishment. It may not have been purchased for that purpose, but it is certain that the proprietor has a farm, and eggs from it are brought in fresh every morning. As a consequence he has a generous patronage.

There is a vast deal of difference, not only in the quality of the eggs put into these beverages, but in the manner of preparation. The person who drinks them soon becomes a connoisseur. In some places a large quantity of the beaten egg is kept on hand, but eggs are much better freshly broken. A good egg well shaken in a vessel a quarter filled with cracked ice and then strained into a glass is at its best.

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The practical exposition of its principles which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gives in having a convenient fountain for man and beast before its doors is well appreciated. It is seldom that there are not several teams drawn up there for the horses to drink, and about as often there are one or two men drinking from the other side of the fountain. The horses that are driven there for water are sure to be in good condition.

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"I was on one of the open cars the other day," said the man, "sitting on one of the rear smoking seats and smoking. Two ladies were on the seat with me. 'Won't you please throw away your cigar?' said one of them; 'it is very disagreeable to me.' 'Yes, Madam,' I said; 'I will throw it away; but you must remember that you are sitting on one of the three rear seats, and that they are reserved for smokers.' 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' she answered. 'I really did not know that.' Her companion assured her that it was so, and I suppose she did not know. She will remember it now, I think. I confess I was a little annoyed.

"Another day I got on the car ready to smoke, and found those three rear seats filled with women. I took a front seat and I smoked. The conductor would have had some trouble if he had said anything, and nothing but force would have put me off that car. I was just ready for a fight. Well, not really that, but I was prepared to stand up for my rights. 'As long as you keep your smoking seats full of women, I am obliged to smoke wherever I can,' I said when the conductor came along, but he made no remark."

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"Your first paper for the day, is it?" said a man buying a paper of a newsboy in a big down-town restaurant, as he saw the boy spit on the coin he had just taken. "It is a funny thing," he said to a man who had also noticed the occurrence, "but I find that that is an international custom. I have seen boys do that for luck in Holland, Germany, and all over the world."

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"Light yer lamp, Mister? Light yer lamp, Miss?" is a cry constantly heard at the entrances to Central Park, as the signal of a new industry brought into being by the rule requiring bicycles and carriages to carry lamps at night. The small boys who haunt convenient spots where many vehicles pass make more money lighting lamps than they do selling papers. They get many nickels, occasional dimes, and once in a while a quarter. There are thrifty little financiers among them, too, as there are among boy business men generally. An amusing example came to disaster in a thrifty little scheme the other night. He saw a cabman light his own lamp with a match from a large and well-filled matchbox. The boy had a cigarette stub just fished out of the gutter, and he appealed to the cabman with a "Please, Mister, may I light my cigarette at yer lamp?" "Sure," replied the cabman, and the boy balanced himself on the cab wheel and lighted his cigarette deftly enough from the lantern.

The lamp went out in the process. "Oh, Mister, the wind blew yer lamp out," exclaimed the boy, in accents of distress. "That's your fault, you little imp," growled the cabman; "light it quick, will you?" The boy protested that he had not a match, and the cabman grumblingly passed him one. It went out promptly, and another met the same fate. When the boy had failed to relight the lamp with a third match, the cabman's patience came to an end.

"Look here, young feller," he snarled, "that's my last match, and you've put my light out, too, for your cigarette. Now, if you've got no matches, you'd better get some mighty quick and light that lamp. See?" The boy trotted off and bought a box of matches, came back and lit the lamp with the first one he struck, and then resumed his calling, while the cabman remarked that if a boy wanted to make him give him a handful of matches, he would have to get up a brighter game than that.

DO NOT ASK FOR GOLD

POSITION OF MONEY-LENDING CONCERNS AS TO MORTGAGES.

Dr. W. R. Gillette of the Mutual Life Insurance Company Does Not Believe the Nation Will Repudiate Its Debts—Title Guarantee and Trust Company Has Entire Confidence in the Money of the Country—R. R. Shropshire's Views.

There has been considerable talk of late to the effect that the large investment companies have been considering the advisability of insisting upon a "gold clause" in their New-York City mortgages, but such a movement is generally deprecated by the large money-lending corporations.

There are some money-lending companies that insist upon the payment of their mortgages in gold, but the officials of the majority of such concerns are of the opinion that the currency of the country is good enough for the settlement of their claims, and they advance strong reasons for that belief.

Officers of several leading institutions were seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, and they all spoke against the insertion of the "gold clause" in mortgages. Dr. Walter R. Gillette, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said:

"All this sort of talk tends to depreciate values and destroy confidence. In my opinion the demanding of a gold clause in mortgages is a direct blow at the public credit. Our company does not demand the payment of securities in gold, and has not even taken up the consideration of that subject. Our company is, in effect, a National institution. We firmly believe now, as we did in the time of war, in maintaining the public credit. Unless the financial conditions change and it becomes necessary to do so, we shall not insist upon the gold clause.

"It is unfortunate that there is so much of this talk now. I do not think it represents popular sentiment, and I do not think the country, as a whole, is frightened. It is almost incredible that a nation of this size should do anything that would be in the nature of repudiating its honest debts. I cannot see where there is cause for so much alarm at this time."

Louis V. Bright, Secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, said:

"About all I can say is that we do not demand the gold clause. We have entire confidence in the money of the country, and we are perfectly willing to loan our money on mortgages payable in the currency of the United States. Some of our clients have asked for the gold clause, but as a rule we have been able to convince them that it was unnecessary. A few, however, still hold out for the gold. We find that the clause interferes with negotiations. It is often a hard matter to sell property which is subject to a mortgage payable in gold.

"In my opinion, the main cause for all this agitation is that too many people anticipate the election of Bryan. They do not seem to think it is necessary to wait until the ballots are cast and counted. On the contrary, they imagine that Bryan is as good as elected, and that the country has gone to the dogs. Other companies may demand the 'gold clause,' but we don't do it."

R. R. Shropshire, a mortgage broker at 44 Wall Street, said:

"There is not the slightest cause for apprehension on the part of real estate investors. I now have under search more than $250,000 in loans for the United States Trust Company, New-York Life and Trust Company, Manhattan Savings Bank, and Hammersley estate—all representative institutions—and not one of them has asked for the gold clause.

"The large lenders have faith in the wisdom and integrity of the people to crush out the lunacy of free silver. A few weak-kneed individuals, who haven't confidence in their own judgment, occasionally ask for the gold clause, but the title companies and brokers are doing what they can to dissuade them. I believe such a demand is prejudicial both to borrower and lender.

"Real estate brokers tell me it is difficult to sell property incumbered with a gold mortgage, and the resale of property is what increases values. I placed a loan in May last of $50,000 at 4½ per cent. on 150 Bleecker Street, property of Leopold K. Feuz. A gold clause was inserted in the papers which were signed by the owner without properly reading them, and he subsequently sold the property subject to a currency mortgage. On the day of closing the purchaser refused to take title. As there was evidently a misunderstanding about the matter, my client agreed to satisfy his mortgage, and I immediately replaced it for a similar amount, payable in lawful money of the United States. The purchaser then thought better of the matter, and for a slight concession took title to the property.

"There is not the slightest reason for any one to be alarmed. There is sufficient money to take all good mortgages at a proper rate of interest, without the gold clause, and I think there will be for all time to come."

NEVER ABSENT IN THIRTY YEARS.

Stenographer Veitch's Record in the Court of Special Sessions.

When the Court of Special Sessions convenes next Monday it will be the first session of that tribunal in thirty years from which the official stenographer, David S. Veitch, has been absent.

Mr. Veitch was appointed stenographer of the Special Sessions thirty years ago on the recommendation of Horace Greeley, and never since his appointment has there been a session of the court from which he was either absent or tardy. He leaves to-day for a well-earned vacation of thirty days, which he will spend at the seaside. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Veitch was a reporter on The Tribune, and he still has the letter written by Mr. Greeley recommending him.

Notwithstanding his ability and record for faithfulness, when the present Justices of the Court of Special Sessions were appointed Mr. Veitch was forced to take a civil service examination, from which he emerged with flying colors, and a percentage so high that his competitors could not even be considered. Despite all this, the Justices reduced his salary from $2,500 to $2,400.

Standard National Bank Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard National Bank, Horace H. Brockway was elected a member of the board. Mr. Brockway became interested in the Standard National Bank at the same time as Mr. Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. Mr. Brockway is also a Director of that company, as well as Treasurer of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company.

William C. McGibbon was elected President of the bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Marvelle W. Cooper. Mr. McGibbon is head of the firm of McGibbon & Co., one of the old business houses in the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street, and was first to open a business house on Fifth Avenue nearly thirty years ago.

Mr. McGibbon's stores now comprise the entire building at 913 Broadway and 9 West Forty-second Street.

Pain's Saturday Night Programmes.

Saturday nights in Pain's Open Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach, are the popular events of the week. They may be regarded as the family nights. Young and old then turn out to see the struggle for independence in "Cubba" as presented on the stage. But this spectacle is scarcely more than half the entertainment, for after it comes the fireworks show. In this evening's programme an entirely different pyrotechnic display will be made from that of last Saturday night.

Rear Tenements All Vacated.

President Wilson of the Health Board received reports from Inspectors yesterday showing that all the tenants have moved out of the rear tenements condemned by the board. No evictions had to be made, the tenants moving without resistance when they found that the board was determined.

Policeman John Wassner Celebrates.

Policeman John Wassner, attached to the Yorkville Court squad, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his admission to the police force at his home, 16 Sutton Place, last night. The entire court squad was present. Wassner was presented with an elegant gold-headed cane studded with diamonds.

WOULD HAVE LETTERS REVOKED.

Loretta McGee Says She Was the Wife of C. A. McGee.

Surrogate Arnold has signed a citation, returnable Sept. 15, directing John McGee to show cause why letters of administration granted to him on the estate of his brother, Charles A. McGee, should not be revoked.

The citation was obtained by counsel for Loretta McGee, who claims to have been the wife of the deceased. She asks that letters be granted to her as the widow.

Charles A. McGee was a liveryman, with stables in Twenty-fourth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. He died May 15, when a woman calling herself Loretta McGee claimed to be his widow. This, it is said, was a surprise to the family and friends.

Mrs. McGee alleges that in January, 1895, she was introduced to Mr. McGee by his then wife. After the wife's death, the following month, she claims McGee was married in his attentions to her, and that in August, 1895, she and McGee entered into an agreement to live together as husband and wife. They continued so to live, she says, until McGee's death.

She asks that an opportunity be accorded her to establish her claim, that she was the common-law wife of McGee.

WHISPERED TO THE DEAF MAN.

A Joke at Some One's Expense in Magistrate Deuel's Court.

Frederick W. Meniken, a deaf-mute, who is in partnership with his brother Samuel, at 654 West Thirty-fourth Street, as waste manufacturers, was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against F. J. Broderick, a truckman of 260 West Thirty-ninth Street, in a dispute about a seven-dollar check. Meniken's conversation with Magistrate Deuel was carried on by paper and pencil. Broderick set himself right by redeeming the check. As Meniken was leaving the bridge, Magistrate Deuel told Court Officer Hunt to ask Meniken if his brother is also a deaf-mute.

Hunt forgot himself for a moment and whispered to Meniken: "The Judge wants to know if your brother is also deaf and dumb."

Now Magistrate Deuel says the joke is on Hunt, but no one around the court has been able to persuade the officer that it is not on the Magistrate.

Samuel Meniken is neither deaf nor dumb.

BURR McINTOSH PRAISES YALE.

He Calls the Henley Race the Gamiest One He Ever Saw.

Burr McIntosh, the actor who went to Henley with the Yale crew, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon at Palmer's Theatre, entitled "Yale's Trip to Henley," and it was illustrated with over 200 stereopticon views. Several Yale men were in the audience. The views included scenes from the moment the crew started for England until the day of the regatta.

Mr. McIntosh attributes the defeat of Yale to the broad blades of their oars. The American oars were more than an inch broader than those used by the English crews. The lecturer said that nine out of every ten Englishmen wanted Yale to win. He also stated that Yale rowed the "gamiest race" he ever saw. Mr. McIntosh spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the Yale crew was received by the Englishmen.

ELMSFORD CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

They Want a Trolley Line, but It May Not Be Built.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The people of Elmsford, a little farming place midway between this village and Tarrytown, held an indignation meeting last night to stamp their disapproval of the action of the Highway Commissioners of the town of Greenburgh in making alleged ridiculous stipulations in their proposed franchise to the New-York, Elmsford and White Plains Trolley Company to run its line from Elmsford to Tarrytown.

The Commissioners wanted the railroad to agree to put an electric light on every other wire pole through the farming country; also to be liable for all accidents that might take place that could in any way be attributed to the trolley. In fact, they exacted so much from the company that it could not consider the proposals for a moment. The people want the trolley, as it would connect Tarrytown with White Plains, the county seat, and are disgusted with the action of the Commissioners.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—William Saldenhegel, ten years old, of 1,123 Second Avenue, was fishing on the dock at the foot of East Sixty-second Street yesterday afternoon, when he was struck by the bowsprit of a lighter which was coming into the slip. He received a concussion of the brain, and was removed to Flower Hospital. John C. Henderson, who is employed on the lighter, was arrested for carelessness.

—The Yonkers police yesterday notified the police of this city to look for George A. Phillips, fifteen years old, who is missing from his home at 320 Waters Street, Yonkers. The boy left home Thursday. He has brown hair, blue eyes, and light complexion, and wore black trousers, a light coat, and a blue cap. A general alarm has been sent out for him.

—The body of Michael Day, a longshoreman, twenty-seven years old, who was drowned in the North River, off Pier 35, Thursday evening, was recovered from the North River at the foot of Spring Street, yesterday. The body was taken to the home of Day's brother, James Day, 539 West Thirtieth Street.

—Mails from China and Japan, which reached Tacoma on steamer Victoria, will be due in New-York Wednesday morning, Aug. 12. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 9, 11, and 20, and on Aug. 17 for specially addressed mails only.

—Owing to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court not having decided as to how the franchise of the People's Traction Company shall be disposed of, the awarding of the franchise, which was to have been made by the Controller yesterday, was postponed until Sept. 14 at noon.

—Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, has arranged with the West Shore Railroad to run a special car attached to the 10:15 A. M. train on Sunday next for the visit of the company to the home of ex-Capt. Kenworthy, Rockland Lake, N. Y.

—The men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be addressed to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by W. E. Lougee, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—A midsummer festival of the Prof. Ramirez Spanish-American Club will be held Sunday, Aug. 16, at Cosmopolitan Park and Casino, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Dancing will begin at 2 P. M.

—Benjamin Rubensfeld, nine years old, of 145 Norfolk Street, was run over near his home last evening by an express wagon driven by Ellis Sterling of 90 Norfolk Street. The boy's injuries are serious. Sterling was arrested.

—The Rev. George Whitefield Mead, assistant pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, will preach to-morrow evening on "Silver and Gold: a Question with More Than One Side."

—Capt. Collins of the Park police left for Pelham Bay Park last evening on a twenty days' vacation. In the absence Sergt. Fitzpatrick, who has had charge of the parks south of Fifty-ninth Street, will be Acting Captain.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from I. Reginald for the St. John's Guild fund.

Brooklyn.

—A temporary injunction was granted by Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, restraining the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company from depositing any mud or refuse on the land of the plaintiff, Garrett S. Braisted of the Diamond Point Hotel, at Canarsie. The company is dredging near its dock at Canarsie, and the plaintiff alleges that the stench from the refuse drives his guests away from the hotel.

—Alice Saunders, eighteen years old, of 510 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, went to Bergen Beach yesterday and became unconscious while testing her nerves on a "nerve" machine. She was attended by a surgeon and then started for home. An hour later, while waiting for a car at the corner of Fulton and Nostrand Avenues, she was seized with convulsions and was removed to her home in an ambulance.

—Alexander F. Garfield, twenty-two years old, of 54 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was found under the bed in the room of James Lynch, on the third floor of 21 Atlantic Avenue, yesterday. He had in his possession some of the clothing belonging to Lynch. He was locked up on the charge of larceny. He was released from the Elmira Reformatory on July 24.

—Mrs. Katc Larkin, who was chopped on the head by her sister, Alice Heaney, at 128 Classon Avenue, on Wednesday morning, died at the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday. The charge of assault in the second degree made against the sister will now be changed to homicide.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, made the order consolidating the Central and the Trinity Presbyterian Churches. The new church will be known as the Central Presbyterian Church. A new edifice is being erected at Marcy and Jefferson Avenues.

—Fireman John J. Griffin of Engine No. 31 was dismissed from the department yesterday. He had twenty-two charges against him for intoxication, insubordination, and neglect of duty. Griffin threatened to begin legal proceedings to be reinstated.

—The lightning struck the steeple of the Aurora Grata Cathedral, at Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, at 4.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The slate roof of the steeple was torn off, that being the only damage sustained.

—Jacob Klein, indicted for arson and twice tried, but in each case not convicted, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $500.

—The brick scow Ellen T. was libeled yesterday for $21.20 for wages due the crew.

—There will be music at the parks to-day.

Long Island.

—Since the movement in New-York by the followers of Father Kneipp for permission to walk in the dewy grass in the park, several people in the vicinity of Rockville Centre have started to take morning walks in the grass before the sun appears. John Vincent of that place believes that walking in the grass in the early morning is curing his rheumatism. Miss Lynch of Brooklyn is another, and the "grass walk" is becoming a sort of new doctor for rheumatism, nervousness, and other ailments.

—Special Excise Agent Gardner of Elmira is making an investigation into the hotels of Long Island City which recently took out licenses under the Raines law. It is said that there are a number of these hotels which do not come up to the requirements, and that the licenses of the proprietors will be shortly cancelled.

—The six-year-old son of Frederick Metzler of Valley Stream was drowned Thursday while bathing in a brook near his home.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. Charles S. Lane, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, will spend his vacation at North Weymouth, Mass. The following preachers will conduct the services during his absence: Aug. 16, the Rev. H. T. McEwen of New-York City; Aug. 23, the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, Secretary of the Home Board of Missions; Aug. 30, the Rev. F. E. Smith of New-Rochelle, and Sept. 6 and 13, the Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith of Baltimore, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly.

Jersey City.

—The Hudson County Freeholders have decided to pave the sidewalks of the Hudson Boulevard with bluestone, Class B. The cost will be $166,154. The Bayonne and Greenville contract was given to Jacob Dorr for $48,815.65; the contract for Section 2, from the Morris Canal to the Jersey City line, was also given to Mr. Dubois for $74,874.57. Section 3, from the Jersey City boundary to the Bergen County line, was awarded to Julius Funerft for $42,961.

—The Street and Water Commissioners have discovered that 110 stores in the city are using alleged electric fans which are really run by water motors. Hereafter the owners of the stores will be compelled to pay for the water used

Saturday
August 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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CITY FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

CHIEF BRODHY OF BOSTON POINTS OUT SEVERAL ALLEGED DEFECTS.

He Was an Unwilling Witness in the Trial of Superintendent Smith, but He Said that New-York Was Behind Other Large Cities in Telegraph Appliances—Differences Between Submarine and Underground Cables.

The trial of Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the telegraph and electric appliances of the Fire Department on the charges of fraud and incompetency in connection with the discharge of his official duties was resumed yesterday. The first witness was William Brodhy, Chief Electrical Engineer for the City of Boston. He said that in addition to his extensive experience in his occupation in Boston, he had had much to do with electrical appliances in Worcester and other places.

The witness was asked to examine several insulation boxes belonging to the City of New-York and give his professional opinion as to their alleged defects. Some of the boxes were on the table in the board room. The witness looked at these, and added that he had seen a number of boxes in actual use in the streets. He was, he said, very sorry to be compelled to testify that some forms of which he could not approve. Wood was used where metal should have been placed in order to secure proper working of the electric circuit.

In the opinion of the witness the arrangements for insulation should be more perfect than was evident in some of the apparatus that he examined. Had he been called upon to pass upon certain features, he would not have accepted them as perfect. He always made it a rule in his practice to have cables, wires, and other portions of electric systems constructed with a view to efficient actual and permanent use. He said that in drawing the specifications for an underground cable he would take special care to have the terminal appliances perfect. Careful construction of terminals was, in the opinion of witness, very important. Witness did not approve of the kind of screws used in the terminals in New-York. The screws he examined were improper, as the screw heads were liable to come in contact with the metal of the box, thus destroying the utility of the apparatus.

On the question of the witness that, if the cables were underground, there is no danger of accidents to the electric wires, he said he would by no means agree to that. In the specifications for apparatus used in New-York the insulating terminal ends of cables were so thin that there was a chance of a short circuit or insufficient insulation. Had he drawn the specifications he would have had greater insulating facility. Some of the trouble in New-York, he thought, was owing to improper construction. There were also defects in the apparatus, which were considered outside of the question of the substantial kind, such as the terminals of underground cables, considered in the same category. The temperature of the bottom of the sewers does not materially vary, and the cable there can be better and longer protected than the insulation better suited to lines overhead. Underground cables are more expensive, but are protected from those generally put underground.

Witness said that the two systems could be successfully rendered to gether as heard bearing in the trial of Superintendent Smith. As to the terminal boxes in New-York, generally speaking, they were not of the kind he would recommend. Since the underground cables were first laid in Boston improvements have been made in some of the boxes in other cities. In other words, improvements have been made in some of the boxes in other cities. In other words, as he said in the case of fully perfected cables, there was a great deal to be learned by observations with the defections of several heads and general arrangements.

Witness was asked how the fire alarm system compared with the one in use in Boston. He replied that under the circumstances he did not wish to reply. He would state, however, that he had in some small measure more imperfect apparatus of rules than he saw in New-York, but in large cities he saw systems better than the New-York system in some of the boxes. He said there was a danger of confusion in the sending out of alarms. If the hook was pulled for a second alarm too quickly after the first alarm the locality of the fire might be incorrectly indicated. All persons who have occasion to pull the hook are liable not to have sufficient knowledge of the apparatus to know that they should wait a proper time between signals. The witness having said that he came very unwillingly to testify in the trial of Superintendent Smith, the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners made an explanation as follows:

"I wish it understood that the witness came on from Boston at my special invitation. It was necessary for me to write several letters before I could get him here. He wrote that his immediate superior in office was absent from Boston and that he could not well leave, as the duties of his position were very important to the welfare of Boston. Finally I wrote to the Mayor of Boston and made use of my influence with other citizens to have the witness sent here to testify. I felt that we needed such expert testimony from an expert who was qualified from his experience to give us useful information."

The President intimated further that if the witness did not wish to divulge certain affairs connected with the management of the Boston telegraphic apparatus, that he must be protected in the matter and treated as an honored guest in New-York.

Mr. Brophy was requested to read several paragraphs from a large volume of reports of the United States Patent Office, comprising a description of patents on fire-alarm apparatus granted to members of the Chester family. One of the paragraphs told of a defect in an old style of Chester apparatus which was remedied by a later improvement. The second patent was granted on the improvement. The improvement in question was to do away with the danger of mistakes when more than one alarm was sent out. The old style of fire-alarm boxes were in many instances retained in use after the new ones were put upon the market. The witness said that the paragraphs in the Patent Office book described boxes that he had seen in his experience.

Among the large cities in which the witness had examined fire-alarm apparatus were Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati. He left, he said, fully justified in declaring that in many respects New-York was behind her sister cities in the efficiency of her fire-alarm apparatus. On cross-examination, the witness said that he was testifying from memory, and that he could go more into detail if he had at hand certain memoranda which he had on file in Boston.

The President of the board said that counsel for Superintendent Smith had expressed disapproval because the Corporation Counsel had not been called upon to assist or to sanction the prosecution. He thought it remarkable that the defense should desire an additional lawyer for the prosecution. The President intimated further that the defense could not hinder the trial by all going informally at this late day. In the discretion of the President, the Fire Department lawyers were fully able to conduct their side of the case.

There was some lively sparring between the counsel for the board and Superintendent Smith's lawyers, as to how far the witness could be questioned and the line of testimony to be elicited, but all concerned finally agreed that no important facts should be concealed. The trial will be resumed again at 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning.

UNJUST TAXATION IS CLAIMED.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors Charged with Sotte Work.

William C. De Witt appeared in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the interest of the Edwin C. Litchfield estate and secured from Justice Clement a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Assessors as to the taxes of 1896.

Mr. De Witt reviewed the difference in the taxes between the years 1893 and 1896 and gave these figures: Edward H. Litchfield, individually, 1893, $179,920; 1896, $251,-920; Grace D. Litchfield, individually, 1893, $6,000; 1896, $10,000; as trustee of H. P. Litchfield, 1893, $11,900; 1896, $22,500; joint account and as trustee of H. P. Litchfield, 1893, $465,220; 1896, $568,880; Brooklyn Improvement Company, 1893, $232,280; 1896, $312,000; total assessment, 1893, $835,800; 1896, $1,133,100.

Mr. De Witt declared that his clients believed that for a number of years they have been subject to unlawful, unjust, and irregular taxes. The estate has paid during the last ten years about $766,000 in taxes, and is in arrears about $400,000. The petitioner claim that land values in South Brooklyn property have decreased during the last three years, and they characterize the action of the Assessors as malicious and vindictive on account of suits that were brought against the city by the estate.

HE WANTED DELMONICO DINNERS.

Miller Calls His Wife a Tartar, but Must Support Her.

Solomon Miller, sixty-five years old, of 73 Rivington Street, was arrested and arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday on complaint of the latest of his four wives. She said that he had abandoned her three weeks ago.

"A man married as many times as you ought to get along better," said Magistrate Flammer.

"Your Honor," said Miller, "my other three wives obeyed me, but this one is a Tartar. I like her, but I am afraid she does not love me. She is constantly holding up her former husband's life as a model by which I should guide myself. In order to avoid quarrels with her I was forced to leave her."

The wife then had her turn. "He is a regular Blue Beard," she said. "He wants Delmonico dinners on the few cents he gives me. He has established a regular set of rules that he wants me to follow, and I even wanted me to support the family and his two-year-old child by a former wife."

Magistrate Flammer ordered Miller to pay his wife $3 a week

VACHRIS DANCED IN COURT

AN ORIENTAL EXHIBITION BY THE CONEY ISLAND POLICEMAN.

He Wins Applause at the Seaside Resort—The Jurymen Convulsed with Laughter—Adjie Costello, the Prisoner, Discharged—Judge Nostrand Thinks the Dance Is an Immoral One—Dora Denton to be Tried Soon.

If Policeman Antonio Vachris, one of the guardians of Coney Island, cares to give up his shield and club and accept an offer from some one of the purveyors of pleasure in that wonderful section of seashore where he now patrols, there is not the least doubt that his picture, with coatskirts uplifted and with contorted body, would soon appear on all the billboards and dead walls of the State. And below the picture, of a certainty, great letters would flame out this announcement:

ONLY LIVING MALE COOCHEE-COOCHEE DANCER IN THE WORLD.

Extra trains would be put on all the railroads, excursion boats would be crowded to their fullest capacity, and the bicycle path would be a-jam with people a-wheel, scorching toward the great performance.

On "quarter sheets" and "dodgers," flying all over the land, would be affidavits as to the entire propriety of the exhibition, and when the cold weather should claim Coney Island for its own, Sunday school Superintendents and providers of parlor entertainments would trample each other in haste to secure the lissome, agile, graceful, wonderful Vachris.

"Garry" Katen would sign a testimonial as to the absolute morality of the exhibition, and that would mean a fortune for Vachris. "Fred" Bolinger would declare the performance the most graceful one he ever saw. John Callahan, George Bray, William Boyle, and Charles E. Willis would write of it with pens dipped in fire.

What a future for Vachris! And all because he arrested vivacious Adjie Costello, who, despite her last name, says she is a Mexican. It has been intimated that Adjie was arrested because the policeman saw in her a possible rival for popular applause, but Vachris told Judge J. Lott Nostrand and a jury headed by Mr. Katen, in the Coney Island Court, yesterday, that Adjie went beyond the bounds of propriety.

When the case was called the jurymen, some of them in their shirt sleeves, took their seats in a good deal of expectancy. There were builders, horsemen, ice peddlers, and grocers among them, and for the most part they had never seen the dance.

Judge Nostrand read the complaint, sworn to by Vachris, and then John C. Shorter, counsel for the defense, said to the jury:

"Now, gentlemen, this lady is charged with having given an immoral dance known as the dans du ventre. Have you any prejudice against the prisoner?"

The jury smiled at each other, glanced shyly at the dancer, and unanimously declared that they had no prejudice and would give the fair Adjie as impartial a trial as they could.

Vachris was the first witness for the prosecution, and he had not been on the stand five minutes when he had made a reputation that gossip will distribute broadcast over the land.

"You have charged this woman with having given an immoral and indecent dance. Can you describe it?" asked the Judge.

"It is very hard to describe it," said the witness.

"But the jurymen must have something before them," said the Judge.

Then Vachris described the movements of the dance in detail.

"What do they call that dance?" asked the Judge.

"The coochee-coochee," said Vachris.

"Can you do it?" was the Judge's next query.

Vachris said he could, and the Judge remarked: "Well, then, you had better show it to the jury."

Vachris bounded to his feet. He gazed languidly about the sturdy courtroom and rolled his eyes in wonderful simulation of a leechanee getting inspiration for a revel. Then, audibly clutching the skirts of his uniform coat, he began the first lazy movements of the dance.

Backward he bent, and forward. Now he stood on one foot, and now a mighty policeman's boot went toward the ceiling. Now he swayed to the right, now to the left, and in a trice he was almost on the floor, wriggling and twisting until he was red in the face down when all the humidity in the courtroom seemed to be precipitated.

Judge Nostrand leaned, with breathless intent, over the rail. The crowd in the courtroom was a half-smothered laughing mass. The majority of the jury was buried in mirth, and Vachris worked tirelessly on. Wilder and wilder became his contortions, every muscle in his body contributing to the wonderful and inspiring general effect.

At last it was over, and the policeman dropped limp and gasping back into the witness chair, and the courtroom swung with applause that nobody cared to check.

"Garry" Katen, in the jury box, looked as if an apoplectic fit might in a minute be the cause of a mistrial, and the other jurors could not control their hilarity for fully ten minutes.

Several more witnesses testified, and some of them thought the dance decidedly improper. The jurors then began a consultation, but Judge Nostrand called them sharply to order, placed them under the charge of a policeman, and ordered them to retire in order to consider their verdict. They were gone exactly half a minute, and returned with a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Adjie was in consequence discharged.

Another alleged coochee-coochee dancer, Dora Denton, a rather pretty young girl wearing eyeglasses, was also in court, charged with having performed an immoral dance in the Algerian Theatre on July 7. She was also arrested by Vachris.

Her counsel demanded a jury trial. It was intimated to the Judge that the evidence in Dora's case would be practically the same as that in the case of Adjie Costello.

"Well," said Judge Nostrand, "I have no hesitation in saying that I have seen the dance, and I think it is an immoral dance. Draw a jury and I'll set the case down for trial on the 15th."

"If your Honor pleases," said Lawyer Shorter, "we are quite content with the same jury."

"You had better get a jury of church members from Gravesend village," remarked Judge Nostrand.

"They might dress décolletée," was Mr. Shorter's reply.

A jury was selected, and the date of the trial was fixed for Aug. 15.

Whether Policeman Vachris will dance again that day has not been decided, but at any rate, he has become famous at Coney Island.

FUNERAL OF JOHN SIMPSON.

Services Conducted at His Fifth Avenue Home—His Will Filed.

The funeral of John Simpson took place at 2,084 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The services were conducted by the Rev. George R. Vandewater, rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Wilking, one of the assistant ministers of St. Andrew's. There was a choral service by six boys from the choir of St. Andrew's Church.

The coffin was covered with roses, carnations, and evergreens. A large number of friends and acquaintances of Mr. Simpson were present, and so large was the gathering that many people were unable to gain an entrance to the house.

Among those present were Mr. Simpson's three sons, Percy, Edgar F., and John E. Simpson; his brother, William Simpson; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sexton, G. Bryden, chief steward of the Cunard steamship Etruria; Mr. and Mrs. George Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Devoa, Mr. Leopold Zabloska, Dan MacKee, and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Spence. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Simpson's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The estate is valued at $100,000. The house and lot at 2,084 Fifth Avenue and $5,000 are left to his wife, Mrs. Cassie A. Simpson. His son John E. Simpson is given a house at 1,263 Clover Street. The sum of $5,000 is left to the testator's sister, Sarah Wilkes of Cumberland, England. The residue of the estate is divided equally between Mrs. Simpson and the three sons.

SHE PLEADED A RABBI'S DIVORCE.

Judge Cowing Says That Is Too Common an Excuse for Bigamy.

Judge Cowing sentenced Esther Green to six months in the penitentiary yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Part I., she having pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. She is thirty-two years old. Three months ago she married Ralph Eisenberger, she having at the time another husband living, one Bernard Green.

The woman said that she had been divorced from Green by a Rabbi, and she supposed she had a right to marry again. Green stated that he had been influenced to make the complaint against his wife, but was now willing to take her back. They were married in 1882, and had lived happily together until he was taken sick about two years ago, when his wife left him. Eisenberger induced her to marry him last May.

Mrs. Green's lawyer said that Eisenberger had taken the woman's jewelry and other valuables from her, and he made an earnest plea for a suspension of sentence.

Judge Cowing said that the allegation of divorce by rabbis was becoming too common as an excuse for bigamy. The rabbis should be notified, he said, to discontinue the granting of divorces, and he hoped that the punishment inflicted upon Mrs. Green might obtain such publicity as to act as a deterrent in similar cases.

TRIPIANO BOUGHT HIS OWN HAT.

It Was Stolen as He Slept, and Reappeared in a Second-Hand Store.

Pascolla Tripiano, an Italian living at 80 Park Street, was seated in his doorway Thursday night trying to keep cool. He finally dropped off to sleep, and awoke a little after midnight to find that some miscreant had stolen his hat while he slept. A careful search in the neighborhood failed to locate the missing headgear.

Tripiano bought a hat yesterday morning in a second-hand store at 61 Bayard Street, which fitted him as snugly as the one he had lost. When he got home Tripiano more closely examined his purchase, and, on turning down the sweatband, was astounded to find a card on which was printed in plain letters "Pascolla Tripiano." He had purchased his own hat. It was the same one stolen from him Thursday night. He visited the Centre Street Police Court and obtained a subpoena, which, with Detective Coyle of the Elizabeth Street Station, he served on the Bayard Street dealer, who will appear in court to-day to explain where he got that hat.

SUPPOSED FOOTPAD SHOT

MESSENGER REFUSED TO OBEY POLICEMAN'S COMMAND TO HALT.

Thought to Have Been One of a Party of Three Highwaymen Who Had Assaulted Thomas Kenney on the Lonely Sheepshead Bay Bridge—Policeman Haines Shot During the Chase, but Only Slightly Wounded—Messenger May Recover.

Thomas Kenney was assaulted while crossing the lonely bridge leading from the station of the Brighton Railroad to the Sheepshead Bay track about 11 o'clock Thursday night. He reported to the police at Sheepshead Bay station that he was going home with a pail of beer when three colored men met him on the bridge, took the beer away from him, and struck him over the head with a club. His head was severely cut and bleeding, and the police sent for a physician to dress his wounds.

The bridge where Kenney was assaulted has long been regarded by all the residents of that section as a dangerous place at night. It is surrounded by a heavy thicket, with no residences near, and is an ideal place for the work of footpads. Robberies have occurred there frequently, and no one thinks of going that way unless armed. Acting Captain Alexander J. Lees detailed Roundsman Coneys and Policemen James McGrath and Joseph Haines, in citizens' clothes, to search for the robbers.

The policemen started down Ocean Avenue toward the bridge, and when near Thomas Haggerty's saloon, saw two men standing in front of the first entrance gate of the Sheepshead Bay track, acting suspiciously. As they approached the men the latter began to move away, and the policemen called to them to halt. Instead of stopping, one of the men, who proved to be Thomas Cook, colored, fired a revolver twice and then ran. Haines, who was in the lead, called out to his companions that he was shot.

McGrath ran for the other man, who was found to be Frank Messenger, and caught him by the arm. Messenger broke away, however, and ran through the gate into the track grounds, with McGraht following. McGrath cried out three times to the fugitive to halt, but he kept on running. McGrath then shot at him three times, but Messenger continued to run, until he reached August Belmont's stable, where he worked. He laid down on a cot in one of the sheds, where the policemen soon found him, suffering from bullet wounds in the thigh and left breast.

The patrol wagon was called and the wounded men were taken to the station. Dr. Poole, who attended Messenger, said he was fatally injured, but Haines had sustained only a slight flesh wound, the bullet having just grazed his abdomen. Messenger told who his companion was before being taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Acting Captain Lees, with a reserve, found Cook at his home. He submitted to arrest quietly and admitted having shot Haines. He surrendered his revolver, which contained two empty shells and three cartridges. Cook had been working at Pulsifer's stables and said that he thought the three men who called to him were robbers instead of policemen, and he fired at them. He had heard that a man was assaulted earlier in the evening, and did not propose to have it happen to him. He denied assaulting Kenney and seemed sorry to think he had shot a policeman. He was taken to Coney Island Police Court and held for examination.

At the Kings County Hospital yesterday afternoon the surgeons performed an operation on Messenger, and found that his wounds were not as serious as it was first thought. They were unable to find any bullets, and said they thought Messenger would recover.

Messenger made the following statement to Acting Captain Lees at the hospital: "Some time between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning I was coming across Sheepshead Bay Bridge from Fifteenth Street to Ocean Avenue, in company with Thomas Cook, whom I met at Thirteenth Street and Avenue X. When we reached Ocean Avenue a man stepped up in citizens' clothes and told us to halt. Cook turned back four or five feet, drew his pistol from his hip pocket, and fired two or three times. I forget, and fired two or three times. I don't know which. Cook ran back toward Fifteenth Street and I ran for the race track.

"An officer grabbed me by the arm but I broke away from him. He followed and told me to halt, but I kept on running and heard three shots fired. I felt a sting in my right leg, and on arriving at the stables found I was shot."

At August Belmont's stables, Foreman Murphy said yesterday afternoon that Messenger had been employed there for a year. Messenger had been employed there for a year, and so far as he knew, was a quietly disposed fellow. None of the other attendants at the stables told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Messenger had attended a garden party that evening, and on his way home had heard of the assault upon Kenney at the bridge, and feared to go any further alone. He met Cook and asked him to go around the other way and was shot by the policeman. This seems hardly probable, however, as both Cook and Messenger were found near where Kenney was assaulted.

Thomas Haggerty discovered yesterday that one of the bullets struck a post in his front veranda, and two more had hit the tall fence surrounding the race track, across the street. He said that he had closed his place at 10:30 o'clock that night and was in bed when the shots were fired, and knew nothing about the affair.

VAIN SEARCH FOR AN EDUCATION.

David Mullen's Slow Journey from Peapack, N. J., and His Return.

David Mullen, thirteen years old, came to this city Tuesday from a back county in New-Jersey to seek his fortune, and yesterday he returned to his home without the desired wealth.

He left his country home on July 22, and he worked his way on canalboats part of the way to the city and walked the remainder of the distance. His return journey back by rail was quickly made.

The pluck and business ability the boy showed in getting here will probably lead to his coming to the city some day to stay. He was started on his adventure by the story which a tramp poured into his ears that the Gerry society made a practice of educating all the orphans that came along and gave them a trade.

David has no father, and his mother has to work hard. He was put to work in his eleventh year on a farm at Peapack, Somerset County, N. J., but poverty had caused the family to be separated. He milked cows, hoed potatoes, and fed the pigs for two years, in which period he succeeded by strict economy in saving 15 cents. But he made no progress in an educational way. Finally he decided that some schooling and a trade that would enable him to earn money faster than he had been doing were necessary, and like most country boys, he looked toward New-York as the place where everything desirable might be had.

When the tramp told him that the Gerry society would make provision for such wants as his, David concluded that his opportunity had come. The tramp said that he would find an agent of the society at the railway station in Trenton, N. J., whose business was to look for boys to be educated and instructed in trades. So to Trenton David went on foot, and there he watched every train in his search for the Gerry agent. At last the Trenton police gave him notice to leave the town, and he went by way of the Delaware Canal. He made friends with a canalboat Captain and got free transportation and meals in return for such aid as he could give in the management of the boat.

The first place at which he landed was Morristown and there he entered upon his first commercial venture. The 15 cents which he had saved in two years of toil he had invested in orphan papers, and he was successful in turning his capital over several times until he had $3.45. He says he made much more, but was defrauded out of $2.84. But the gains from dealing in newspapers at Morristown did not quite fill his requirements. He wanted not the profits of a news merchant in Morristown, but an education in New-York City. So he resumed his travels, with the stars in his pocket and took to the road, walking to save his capital. He got to Little Falls without misadventure, but there his Spartan economies brought him loss. He put up on a bench in a square to save the expense of a lodging, and was robbed of his pennies of a kindly disposed woman on the spot. Then he returned to the canal and took a fifty apparent old woman on the canalboat Morris Cornell into its confidence. A good-natured ferry-gateman passed him across the Delaware River and he saw in this city ested the ferry gateman he saw in this city and with a recital of his adventures and his aspirations that the keeper of the place bought him a meal and gave him a meal for carfare.

And after all this the Gerry society sent him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Magistrate Deuel ordered him to be sent back to Peapack. The society sent him back yesterday afternoon under the charge of a conductor. This ends the boy's first adventure in search of an education.

SAYS HE MENACED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Albert Cooper Brings Charges Against Her Husband, the Trainer.

Mrs. Emma Cooper has instituted an action in the Supreme Court against her husband, Albert Cooper, for a separation on the ground of cruelty. Cooper is a well-known horse trainer and was married to the plaintiff on Dec. 24, 1892, in Brooklyn. They have lived most of the time since their marriage at Sheepshead Bay. Mrs. Cooper alleges, through her counsel, Howe & Hummel, that for five or six months she lived happily with her husband, and that he then began to display temper and called her vile names.

She says that on many occasions he knocked her down and beat her, and once kicked her in the head so that she bled from the mouth and nose. As a consequence of this ill treatment, she says, she was under a physician's care for weeks. She also avers that the husband told her on Wednesday that he would kill her if she did not leave her home. She took him at his word and left.

Mrs. Cooper says that her husband is employed as trainer for H. Keene, and receives a yearly salary of $2,500. He also trains for William Astor Chanler and Sir Roderick Cameron, and owns several race horses.

Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, granted an order yesterday directing Cooper to appear on Sept. 11 and show cause why he should not pay his wife alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the suit.

Cattle Allowed to Suffer.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 7.—A cattle car containing twenty-two cows and nine calves consigned to Joseph P. Dutcher, a cattle dealer, was seized at this place to-day by agents of Berrie's society on information received from Mrs. Ida Field Bullock, and the cattle were found to be suffering from hunger and thirst. The cattle had been standing in the car for thirty-six hours without any shelter at the time the seizure was made. The cattle suffered intensely during the hot weather, and were driven from the train to the pasture, where they remained two days and were then driven to the fair grounds and properly cared for and watered. Mrs. Bullock, who is a resident of Westbury, was present when the seizure was made, and she will prosecute the case. The cattle were consigned to the consignee.

BOARDING HOUSE CLEARED

ALL THE FURNITURE THROWN SUDDENLY INTO THE STREET.

Mrs. Van Haugen Evicts Mrs. Hancock for Non-Payment of Rent—Mrs. Hancock Returns Home to Find Her Goods and Her Boarders' Clothes Covering the Sidewalk—Outcome of a Quarrel, Said a Neighbor—The Landlady's Story.

It may have been a women's quarrel or it may have been simply a case of shrewdness in the new woman, but whatever was the cause, Lexington Avenue has had the most remarkable case of dispossess proceedings that that quiet thoroughfare has ever known.

One long block was for nearly half a day Thursday packed solid with furniture and wearing apparel of all kinds and descriptions. There were pitiful feminine nats reposing in the coal scuttle, a rocking chair held a collection of men's shirts and collars, which a dutiful wife had endeavored, but been unable, to pack, and men's coats and women's gowns were mixed together on miscellaneous pieces of furniture, pictures, and bric-a-brac.

Mrs. Mary Hancock of 664 Lexington Avenue, who keeps a boarding house, was dispossessed for non-payment of rent by Mrs. Van Haugen, owner of the premises, who moved into the deserted rooms of her tenant as soon as a passage could be cleared through the collection of dry goods on the street, and then turned her attention to the boarders, most of whom have moved back into their old rooms.

Mrs. Van Haugen is a pretty woman, young, with a bright color, blue eyes, and hair just turning a becoming shade of gray. She speaks with a decided accent.

"Mrs. Hancock has been in my house a year last May," she said. "I never could get the rent (except in small amounts) and the agent had to keep coming. She pays $25 a month, and now she owes me for July and part of June, besides the interest on money I could have had long ago. I have been notified to leave and told no afternoon and I had to have her put out."

"Mrs. Hancock says you sold one of Mrs. Hancock's bureaus," said one of the boarders.

"The rest of the money was for rent," said the Judge, throw it out." Mrs. Hancock has just been in court and the lawyers said the court had no jurisdiction, so I had to have the goods put out. I had left with her goods that she had promised to pay for, but she broke her word, and I had to have her put out. She is a hard-working woman with three children. She is trying to get work, and I have been told that she has gone to Mrs. Jacobs, who lives at 666 Lexington Avenue, to have her children taken care of. She is the successor of Mrs. Hancock in the boarding house business. She has been in the house only a few days. I don't know what caused the trouble between Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Van Haugen. I only know that Mrs. Hancock's furniture was thrown out on the sidewalk, and that Mrs. Van Haugen moved in. The only time I ever saw Mrs. Hancock is to-day, so I don't know her very well. I have gone there to collect the rent, but I think she is a very nice woman. She is very much grieved at the way she has been treated. She is a widow, and has been in the boarding house business for a long time. She has always been very kind to me, and I am sorry for her.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

LIQUIDATION RESULTS IN SHARP DECLINES IN ACTIVE ISSUES.

Manhattan Drops 7 3-4 Points, While Burlington Loses 6 1-2, Sugar 5 3-8, Lackawanna 5, and St. Paul 4 1-8—Other Specialties Also Weak—Slight Recovery in the Afternoon, with a Feverish and Uncertain Closing—Sharp Flurry in Money.

FRIDAY—P. M.

It would be difficult to find specific causes for the decline in to-day's stock market. There was a steady outpour of stocks and bonds during the morning, and the character of the selling makes it certain that the bears had little or nothing to do with it. London prices were above ours at the opening, and there was no specifically bad news. The decline in prices resulted in the calling for more margin on loans by the banks, and this in turn was followed by the liquidation of collateral. The rate for call loans advanced early in the day, and in the afternoon touched 7 per cent., although it fell off to 4 per cent. at the close. The stiffness of money was responsible for the easing off of the rates for foreign exchange. The following shows the extreme extent of the decline, the comparison being with yesterday's final prices: Manhattan ..... 7¾ Leather pf..... 8
Burlington ..... 6½ Rock Island..... 2¾
Sugar ..... 5⅜ Nor. & Nath..... 2¾
Consolidated Gas ..... 3 Jersey Central..... 2½
Lackawanna ..... 5 Pullman 2½
St. Paul..... 4⅛ Northwestern pf..... 2
Lead pf..... 3½ Northern pf..... 2
Pullman ..... 3½ Aurora 1½
Chicago Gas..... 3½ Tennessee Coal..... 1½
Western Union..... 3½ Missouri Pacific..... 1½
Lake Shore..... 3

There was a recurrence to these losses in the afternoon on the beginning of short sales, but the movement for the day contracts to be of unusually large size. The disappearance of unsteady buyers is to be attributed to the uncertainties of the political situation, but all information as to the campaign goes to show that the silver sentiment is on the wane in the West, and that so far as this State is concerned, no matter what the course of certain political leaders, the result will be an overwhelming victory for sound money. It is also probable that the sound money sentiment has developed sufficiently to bring investment buying, and that at the close the market was reversed and elevated.

The drop in Manhattan was exceptional on the action of the Rapid Transit Commission in rejecting the plans of the commission for the extension of the lines. Figures for the earnings of the company [illegible] the opinion of the common people of the city. For the dividends is a valid reason for the decision. The dividend for the June quarter was given out after the close of business on Thursday, and amounted to 1¼ per cent., or 5 per cent. per annum. The stock sold ex-dividend at 104, and the decline to 96¾ was equivalent to the amount of the dividend and a little more than the current value of the stock. The commission, in its report, represents a little more than the current value of the stock. The commission, in its report, represents a little more than the current value of the stock. The commission, in its report, represents

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAP. $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $4,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 39 WALL STREET, CORNER WILLIAM, FORMERLY
U. S. TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Transacts a general Trust business. Receives deposits subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Committee, Agent, &c. Takes charge of Real Estate, Collects Rents, Coupons, Dividends, &c. Buys and sells Investment Securities. Acts as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds. Receives Wills for safe keeping. Executes Trusts of every description, and solicits the business of Corporations, Firms, Estates, and Individuals.
JAMES TIMPSON, President.
WILLIAM C. COOK, Secretary.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 50 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Lassalle Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS
62 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Bavarian Star Brewing Company

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS ISSUED BY THE BAVARIAN BREWING COMPANY; MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY
Mortgage Bonds and
STOCKHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY:

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 18, 1896.
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin
July 23, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on June 24th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third instalment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, being the balance of the cash payment specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 15th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are invited to make such payment on or before that date. Any reorganization certificates or receipts issued by us may be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY. SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this sixth day of August, 1896, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following twenty-four (24) Bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz.:

20	721	1448
40	799	1475
90	817	1523
100	856	1602
130	954	1605
355	956	1739
440	1119	1761
706	1257	1878

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on the first day of September, 1896, at 105 per cent, on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27, 1884. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New-York, August 6th, 1896.

A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice-President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated.

Witness my hand and seal this sixth day of August, 1896.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
[SEAL.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 2, Article 1, Chapter 080 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New York:
W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888 ..... $62.00
E. Cogan, New-York City, January, 1891 ..... 59.42
D. A. Dowling, New-York City, January, 1891 ..... 55.14
Daniel Morgan, 19 Second St., January, 1889 ..... 589.91
M. Schaal & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872 ..... 69.38
Estate of James T. Sackett, 55 Christie St., June, 1888 ..... 51.15
Katz & Weiner Bros., 450 Broome St., January, 1888 ..... 70.57
Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. NELSON G. AYRES.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

180TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 15, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this Bank has declared a dividend for the current quarter of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the profits for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 17th, to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will be closed on August 11th, to reopen on the morning of the following August 18th. J. T. GALLOWAY, Cashier.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Battleship No. 6 for the United States Navy.
Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1896.
Until 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of October, 1896, and then publicly opened, proposals will be received at this Department for the construction of a Battleship of about 11,525 tons displacement, to be named the Illinois, in accordance with the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service approved June 10, 1896, and the specifications and plans relating thereto.
Copies of the specifications and plans may be obtained at this Department until 2 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of September, 1896, but not thereafter.
Each proposal must be made in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Battleship No. 6," and must state specifically the price for which the party making the proposal will construct the vessel complete in accordance with the specifications and plans, and must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if the proposal is accepted a contract will be executed within ten days after the award is made, and that the bond required by law will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.
Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work as to the accuracy of the statements, and shall not at any time after the submission of the bid make any claim or complaint as to the statements made therein. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive any informality in a proposal, if deemed for the best interests of the service.
Bidders will be required to submit their estimates on the following-mentioned conditions, which shall enter into and become a part of every estimate received:
1st. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination of the location of the proposed work as to the accuracy of the statements, and shall not at any time after the submission of the estimate make any claim or complaint as to the statements made therein. They will be required to examine the site of the proposed work, and to inform themselves fully as to the conditions to be met in the execution of the contract, and no allowance will be made for any omission to perform any work necessary to the completion of the vessel in accordance with the plans and specifications, whether mentioned in the specifications or not, or for any misunderstanding in regard to the nature or amount of work to be done.
2d. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all estimates not deemed beneficial to or for the public interest.
Contract and specifications and blank forms for bids or estimates obtained, by application to the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, New-York.
CHARLES G. WILSON,
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D.,
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

PROPOSAL FOR COAL RAILWAY.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., July 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, TUESDAY, August 18, 1896, for the construction of a system of coal transportation. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 32d Street.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.
Address PUBLISHER.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 40s 3d; prime mess steady at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, steady at 45s, do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 32s; long clear middles, light, about 30 to 35 lb, firm at 32s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 32s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 18s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, firm at 36s; do, colored, firm at 36s 6d. Tallow—China, dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 18s 9d. Rosin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4½d. No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 4½d. Corn—Mixed Western, steady at 2s 10½d. August steady at 2s 9½d; September steady at 2s 9½d; October steady at 2s 9½d. Flour—St. Louis Winter steady at 6s 9d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 25s@45s.
P. M.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American; spots closed irregular and unsettled; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 17-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 15-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 13-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 13-64@3 12-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 11-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 8-64@3 9-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 9-64@3 10-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 10-64@3 11-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 11-64@3 12-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 13-64d, sellers.
LONDON, Aug. 7—5 P. M.—Peaches—Sugar 11s 3d; oils of per cwt for Cocoa, crushed, Calabria, 32s 3d; test and 98 degrees for Cotta cuscovado, fair refining, Port Sugar—Quiet, 10s 3d; Calcutta No. 1, 10s 3d. Calcutta, finest, spot delivery, 28s 3d. Rice—Quiet. Jute—Quiet, fair Cape, 28s 3d. Linseed cake, 14 15s per ton. Linseed oil, 19s 1½d. Petroleum, refined, 6½d; spirits of turpentine, 18s 6d per cwt. Rosin—American common, 4s 9d per cwt, do, fine, 9s. Australian tallow, 25s per cwt; mutton, 19s 6d. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 3s 10½d@3s 11d per lb, by the carcass; hind quarters, 3s 8½d@3s 10d.
HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Market unchanged.

PROPOSALS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
New-York, Aug. 6, 1896.
PROPOSALS FOR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, COMMENCING ABOUT 255 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ARE to be received by the Commissioners of the Health Department, Office of the Chief Clerk, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, until 12:00 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of August, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read by the Commissioners.
Any person making an estimate for the above work shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, to be left at said Health Department, indorsed
"ESTIMATES FOR BUILDING AN AMBULANCE STATION AND VACCINE LABORATORY ON SEVENTEENTH STREET, ABOUT 255 FEET EAST OF AVENUE C, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,"
and also with the name of the person or persons making the estimate, and the date of its presentation.
Any bidder for this contract must be known to be regular in and well established in his business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect, and the ability to furnish security for the faithful performance of the contract. Whenever the contract may be awarded will be required to give the sum of $1,000 as the penalty of the contract by him, that if not, with a part of the bond of the said Health Department, the sum of $1,000 shall be paid to the said Department as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, but if he shall execute the contract within the time aforesaid, the amount of the said bond will be returned to him by the Comptroller.
No estimate will be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the Corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the Corporation.
Bidders are requested, in making their bids or estimates, to use the blank prepared for that purpose by the Department, a copy of which, together with the form of the agreement, including specifications, and showing the manner of payment for the work, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all estimates not deemed beneficial to or for the public interest.
Contract and specifications and blank forms for bids or estimates obtained, by application to the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Criminal Court Building, Centre, White, Elm, and Franklin Streets, New-York.
CHARLES G. WILSON,
GEORGE B. FOWLER, M. D.,
ALVAH H. DOTY, M. D.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Office of the Chief Clerk, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, August 18, 1896, for furnishing and delivering at the Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C., and Fort Myer, Va., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following-named coal, viz.: 1,000 tons Pittsburg, Pa., or Cumberland, Md., gas coal; 1,000 tons Pittsburg, Pa., or Cumberland, Md., gas coal, lump; 1,000 tons Pittsburg, Pa., or Cumberland, Md., gas coal, nut and slack

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Plans for a New Skin and Cancer Hospital.

Plans for the proposed new Skin and Cancer Hospital, for which a site was purchased several months ago, were filed in the Building Department yesterday by Cady, Berg & See, the architects. They provide for a four-story brick structure, to be built on 332 and 332 Second Avenue and 501 and 503 East Nineteenth Street, the cost of which is estimated at $150,000. The present hospital is situated in Thirty-fourth Street, east of Second Avenue.

Contracts were signed yesterday at the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company by which R. W. Bliss exchanges the Arlington apartment building, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, for a plot 88 feet by 100 feet on Fifth Avenue, 25 feet north of Fortieth Street, this city, and belonging to the Hare estate. This property is valued at $475,000. Mr. Bliss gives the Arlington property, valued at $225,000, and $250,000 in cash.

The auction sales that were advertised to be held yesterday at 111 Broadway were both adjourned, there are no auction sales set down for to-day save that by Philip A. Smyth, of a number of lots and building plots at Arverne-by-the-Sea.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 402 and 404 Lenox Avenue, for three one-story brick stores, by Alex Bruen, owner, cost, $7,000.

Nos. 501 and 503 East Nineteenth Street and 330 and 332 Second Avenue, for a four-story brick hospital for the New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 342 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $80,000.

No. 8 East Sixty-first Street, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by Roobert Gilchrist, at 20 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side 200 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, by Edwin Shuttleworth, at 1,340 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

No. 1 West One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for alterations to two five-story brick office buildings; cost, $4,000.

No. 21 to 25 Bethune Street, by Gustavus Isaacs, for Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick factory, southwest corner of West Street, by Thomas and Annie Murphy, owners, alterations to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $475.

Thirty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner, by William Waters, for 536 Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Ninety-second Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, by James Ruppert, at 1,116 Third Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story brick flats, by Matilda Wolfe, Company, 1,778 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 1 West Nine-hundred and Sixty-second Street, 115 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick shed, by Miss Nellie Cheney, owner; cost, $200.

Thirty-first Street, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, by Chas. Differding, owner; cost, $200.

No. 1741 Madison Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling, by Lucy Volkening, owner, 2,141 Stagg Avenue, owner; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 7.

8TH AV, 2,020 to 2,040, David Steinert and wife to Adolph Muenk.....$1

143D ST, s s, 100 e 8th Av, 25x100.1, Wm. Wilson to Jacob Hirsch.....1

10TH ST, 100 e of 8th Av, 25x100.5, Jacob Hirsch to Wm. Wilson.....1

Duck Street, northerly terminus of, Jacob Hirsch to Wm. Wilson.....1

WEST END AV, s e corner of, 100x100, Wm. Wilson to Jacob Hirsch.....1

WEST END AV, s e corner of, 100x100